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BIRTHS.

On the 28th of December, 1905, at Tientsin, the wife of EDWIN BARTON, of a son.
On the 31st December, 1905, at Shanghai, the wife of JOHN HARVEY, of a daughter.
At Singapore, on New Year's day, the wife of E. F. H. EDLIN, of a son.
On 3rd January, at Hotel van Wyk, Singapore, the wife of H. VAN WYK, of a daughter.
On the 4th of January, at Southsea, England, the wife of Lieut A. E. HOUSE, of a daughter.
On the 4th January, at Singapore, the wife of R. W. CHATER, of a daughter.
On the 5th of January, at Shanghai, the wife of M. W. TRIPPENBERG, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

December 9, at Cotter Heids, MICHAEL LONGIDGE to VIOLET MAUD, daughter of M. G. MORRIS, J. P. of Hongkong.
On 27th December at Singapore, WILLIAM H. COPE, B. N. Borneo, to EMILY LAURA, younger daughter of the late J. Williams, Warden of Singapore, Blithgow, N.B.
On the 6th instant, at the Peak Church, MAUD LOUISA, daughter of Edwin Harlow, London, to WILLIAM LEMARK CARTER.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd of January, at Kiukiang, ED- MUND, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo J. Bahr, aged 6 years.
On the 6th of January, at the Shanghai General Hospital, MICHAEL KINGSTON, aged 26 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1906.

THE SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

(8th January.)

Through the retirement of Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn from the Sanitary Board it is necessary that two representatives of the ratepayers in Hongkong should be elected to fill the vacancies, and the election has been fixed to take place on the 22nd inst. So far, only one candidate has come forward, but from the appearance of this gentleman, and his manifold qualifications for the office of member of the Sanitary Board, we are inclined to believe that the ratepayers will be as well and truly served by those elected to the new vacancies as they were by the two members who have just resigned. The candidate first in the field is Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited. Those who are aware of the wide interests represented by Mr. Hooper, as secretary of the largest land association in the Colony, are bound to acknowledge that in him the ratepayers have a candidate whose claims for their suffrages are unrivalled. It is nearly nineteen years since Mr. Hooper came to the Colony, appointed to the Government Civil Service by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For three years, Mr. Hooper held the position of Assessor, an office which naturally brought him into touch with those very questions which intimately concern the Sanitary Board. He had to inspect every tenement in the Colony for rating purposes, so that he may be said to have acquired a very special and inside knowledge of the Colony's conditions, its sanitary requirements, and its immediate needs generally. But that was in the early days of his connection with Hongkong; since that time he has widened and increased in every respect his initial acquaintance with the Colony, particularly with regard to buildings, the duties of landlords, great and small, and the character of the people who occupy tenement houses. In 1889 he was appointed secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, and acting in that capacity he has become conversant with every question appertaining to the ownership of property, representing, as he does, both legally and officially, the largest property-owners in the Colony. More especially has he gained a practical and working knowledge of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, by which the Sanitary Board itself is constituted. When the Bill containing the clauses under which it was proposed to bring the Ordinance into operation first came before the public, it affected property to such an extent that the European landowners in the Colony formed themselves into a Committee having as its object the defeat of the Bill in its original form. Mr. Hooper was the Chairman of that Committee. The most experienced architects in the Colony were employed as the advisers of that Committee; counsel were engaged, and a petition was sent to the Government pointing out the injustice which would be caused if the Bill were passed into law. The Committee also recommended certain alterations and modifications in the Bill. As a result of these representations, backed by high and influential names, the Government, in the main, followed the advice of the property owners and amended the Bill. Although property-owners still contend that there is great room for further amendments in the Ordinance as passed, the fact that Mr. Hooper was Chairman of the Committee which obtained the alterations and modifications of the original Bill should be a guarantee of his acquaintance with that measure, and his understanding of its provisions. On one point Mr. Hooper has made it clear that he is in sympathy with the effort of the Sanitary Board to keep the city sweet and clean. He contends that property-owners in Hongkong fail to recognise where their own interest lies if they do not keep their property up to the highest sanitary level. It does not pay to have insanitary premises, which is the crux of the whole matter. On another point Mr. Hooper has expressed his views. He states that when the Government attempt to do anything in the way of confiscation without adequate compensation he will, if elected, offer strenuous opposition to the proposal, holding that the principles approved by the House of Commons should be followed in Hongkong. These are some of the points on which Mr. Hooper has strong and sound convictions. He is eminently the man for the Sanitary Board. He possesses the knowledge, born of long experience, of the sanitary and conservancy requirements of the city; he is critical, honest and disinterested; and it will be a very strange and remarkable thing if he does not head the poll at the forthcoming election.

THE LAW OF THE ELECTION.

One phase of the forthcoming election of members to the vacancies on the Sanitary Board which has aroused no little remark is the curious wording of the notice appearing in the Government Gazette with reference to the election. The ratepayers entitled to vote are (1) those who are included in the special and common jury lists; and (2) those ratepayers who are exempted from serving on juries on account of their professional avocations. Such is the order as laid down in Section 8 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903. But the notice in the Gazette has the addition "for the year 1905"; that is to say, that the ratepayers entitled to vote must have been on the special and common jury lists for last year. The same requirement does not, evidently, attach to the professional men who are ratepayers. Now what is a ratepayer, may be asked, after reading these rules? The Government by this notice in the Gazette defines a ratepayer as one who has paid his rates. But we contend that the Government has most unfairly limited the list of ratepayers. Take the case of one who had been a ratepayer six months ago. He proceeds to Europe, on furlough, but before leaving gives up his house, sells his furniture and leaves nothing on which rates are leviable. The ex-ratepayer returns to the Colony on 1st January, 1906, takes a house, and pays his rates in advance, as required by the law.

Is such an individual not a ratepayer and entitled to vote, quite as much as the person who has remained in the Colony and paid his rates right along, up to and including December? The Government says "No," but few will endorse that decision. Yet that does not end the matter, for the Government notice in the Gazette says "No ratepayer will be allowed to vote unless he produces to the undersigned the receipt for the rates paid by him for the month of December, 1905." In other words, the Government demands proof that the rates have been paid, although the ratepayer has done so through his landlord. We hold that the Government has no right whatever to demand proof of a tenant that he has paid his rates, nor has the Government any right to suggest that a ratepayer is in arrears. The landlord collects the rates from his tenants and is responsible to the Government for those rates whether collected or not. If he fails to collect from the tenants then he has the law at his back, and can by all legal means compel the tenants to pay. In Britain there are "owner" and "occupier" rates so that there is no question on the point—each has to pay separately; but here the landlord is responsible and if he has paid the rates on his property—as most assuredly he will be required to do by the Government myrmidons—then the assumption is that the tenants have paid him; that he has recouped himself, in fact, in one way or another; and these tenants, provided they comply with the other requirements are certainly entitled to vote. So long as a man can satisfactorily prove that he is liable to pay rates, then that should be sufficient proof that he is a ratepayer entitled to vote. Most tenants in Hongkong pay to the landlord so much for rent and so much for rates. A man with a house rented at \$100 a month hands over to his landlord \$113, as a matter of course. The receipt he gets in return may not specify that the payment was for rent and rates; it may simply read "To rent in December, 1905—\$113." Should the Government keep to the actual words of the paragraph quoted above, that ratepayer would find himself non-suited, so to speak, without a vote and without a right to claim a vote. The above has been written on the assumption that the Government was entitled to demand the production of a receipt for rates paid in December last. But the election is to be conducted under the distinctly laid out Schedule C of the Ordinance. What does Schedule C say about that receipt? It does not even mention the word "receipt" in any of its eleven rules. What right then has the Government to demand the production of such a receipt at all, when (unless the Governor in Council has amended the rules, and that is hardly probable) they are flying in the face of the law? The whole question of receipts, and the date when the rates have been paid, and who paid them and all the rest of it, have been imported into the notification of the forthcoming election without any apparent authority. If these anomalous features are carried into effect in their entirety there is little doubt but that a Court would uphold any protest made upon the issue of the election, which would thereby be rendered null and void. But a protest would mean money and nobody thinks it worth the trouble and expense. Only the principle of adding irregular features to a legal document is absolutely wrong.

FARNHAM, BOYD & CO.

(9th January.)

The telegram from our correspondent in Shanghai, yesterday in reference to S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., is one of more than relative interest and importance to Hongkong. We are not, as a rule, immediately concerned with the commercial doings of the northern port, but in the Shanghai Dock Company so large a proportion of Hongkong capital is invested that news of the character conveyed by our Shanghai representative is of more than ordinary interest. That the state of affairs with regard to the conduct of this Company, under its present constitution, is such as to warrant the interference of the shareholders at this stage by their convening a special meeting to consider the winding-up of the undertaking, with the view of reconstructing it on a popular basis, is sufficient indication that the long-standing grievance against the Company's constitution, which formed the subject of criticism in these columns more than one occasion during the past year, is well-founded, and is one which will be endorsed by the large majority of people holding interests in that great undertaking in the Northern Settlement. As we have stated, at the outset, Hongkong has more than a relative interest in that Company. The commercial community of Hongkong has invested in it, and had a large amount of money in scrips of that concern, at we are sorry to say, such an appreciated figure that, were the present market value of the shares to be considered, it is no exaggeration to say that the depreciation in the actual investment between last year and now is one of quite 25 per cent. Investors, not to speak of speculators (who have purchased a dear experience), have had faith in the earning powers of Farnham, Boyd & Co., and who will blame them when the average divisible earnings for the past five years as represented by the balance sheets are taken into consideration? On their present basis, the showing is that the Company is capable of paying, on their market value of \$118 per share, an annual return upon the capital invested of ten per cent. In reality, the quotation represents the par value of the stock, for with the Reserve Fund standing at \$1,000,000, the 53,000 shares in the Company when credited with

the proportion of the reserve represent a shade over their original value when the Company was reconstructed five years ago. It is curious that a business whose goodwill must have greatly appreciated, and whose plant, machinery and stock-in-trade have been added to, quite apart from the increased value of its land in a Settlement which has seen quite a land boom within the half-decade, that the shares of this same concern should be a dearth in the market, and have undergone a steady career of retrogression for the past eight or nine months. Slackness in ship-repairing business has been attributed in some quarters as the *raison d'être* for the low quotation of the share value, but it is inconceivable that several months ago Shanghai speculators, almost to a man, were consistent "bears" on the stock in the market. It cannot be said that any one of them, much less the aggregate collection of individual "bears," could for a moment have had the presence of discovering what the condition of the ship-repairing business would be nine months later, say from April of last year. It is a fair assumption, justified by subsequent events, that the "bears" possessed the evasive power of divination of the inner workings of the Company, which were not apparent to the average operator in the exchange. The result of each quarterly settlement has revealed how truly ignorant the "bears"—who, for the most part, were to be found in Hongkong—were of the position, and they have been caught in the trap which Shanghai had prepared for them. For it had been asserted at one time that it was an open secret, revealed by "one who should have known" several months ago, that were the Company unable to maintain its dividend at last year's basis, S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. might well put up their shutters and abandon the field of operations to some competitive enterprise or other. What must have been the surprise, then, when last week the news was telegraphed South that the Company had declared an interim dividend at only \$1.50 per share, as against \$1.50 for the corresponding period last year? This seems to be conclusive evidence that the "bears" were in possession of knowledge far in anticipation of their unwary opponents, who, as it has turned out to be, wrongly cherished the delusion of so-called confidential information which led them into grievous mistake. The Hongkong Telegraph last year printed a two-column article—the subject of an interview with a gentleman well acquainted, as an investor of long standing, with the workings of the Company; and we were flattered by the prominence given to this journal when the Hongkong Telegraph received a "slating" at the hands of the then Chairman, Mr. J. R. Twentyman, now retired. In that article it was stated that, "as constituted at present the Board is largely composed of employees of the Company—a thoroughly anomalous arrangement. Being employees, their mouths are shut; they are in the hands of the managing director. Of course, the shareholders have themselves mostly to blame for having elected such a Board. If independent men had been appointed to the Board in the past matters would never have reached the lengths they have. I should say that some of the partners of the leading shipping firms in Shanghai should be elected to the directorate of Farnham, Boyd & Co." For instance, there might be representatives from Jardine, Matheson and Co., Melchers and Co., Ilbert and Co., and other large firms. As it is, now they have their own employees at the head of affairs, an extraordinary state of things." The news now cabled to us from the North bears out entirely the assertion, which was then criticised by the chairman of the Company as a slanderous and vituperative reflection upon himself. Impartial readers will have no difficulty in discerning that, by the attitude of the Shanghai shareholders, the independent criticism which appeared in these columns was prompted by a spirit of fair play and a boldness which the Press in this part of the world do not frequently exhibit towards the directorate of public companies in general; and we are glad to see that our criticism is endorsed, although late in the day, by shareholders in Shanghai in now calling in question the anomalous constitution of the Company. A word of commendation is due to those public-spirited shareholders in Shanghai who have taken upon themselves the initiative; for it must have been a most distasteful task to oppose the constitution of a directorate, or of a board, which has far from met the general views of shareholders in regard to what was once a most prosperous business in Shanghai. We allude to the time when the shares of the Company stood at \$1.325, as against the \$1.18 to-day. Yet this is an undertaking which, it is generally admitted, is possessed of immense resources and is unrivalled in the unique position it enjoys as a first class ship-repairing concern in North China. Much capital has been made in the North of the Kiangnan Arsenal as a formidable competitor of S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.; but the ridiculous contention of interested parties, who trot out the leading commercial undertaking in Shanghai, will be clear to those who see in a single dock, of only 325 feet, which has to carry out all the Government works for which it was primarily re-opened, the power it has for competing against a company which has so many docks of dimensions far in excess of the single one of the Government Arsenal. While making the most of the point of Government competition the detractors of the Shanghai Dock make no allowance whatever for the increased tonnage which is bound to enter the port as a result of trade expansion—a factor which must become apparent sooner

or later, now that commercial enterprise is again being restored to its normal level, upon the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. The favourable situation of the Northern port gives it the same advantage as Hongkong possesses in the South, and even with the addition of an extra dock we are not expressing too optimistic a view when we hazard the opinion that the time is not so very far distant when the docking facilities in the North will be found just enough to meet the requirements of the shipping entering the port of Shanghai from the East. The trade of China has immense possibilities yet undreamt of, and when the Kingdom is exploited by the best of railways—whose initiation has been carried out within the past few months a volume of tonnage entering and clearing the China ports will exceed the expectations, and probably far surpass the most genuine estimates, that can be formed at the present moment. Not only, then, will S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. profit by the increased trade, but we are confident that in all branches of business, towards which shipping stands as the feeding agent, will profit by the development of which careful observers in the East predict for the near future of China.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

At the present time, when the subject of railway development in China is one of the burning topics of the day, the telegram which we published yesterday with regard to the construction by the Chinese Board of Commerce, or Shanghai, of a line running between Canton and Sin-ning-chu has aroused general interest. According to the vernacular papers in the North, the construction of this line was ascribed to French enterprise, but on the authority of Mr. G. Liebert, Consul for France in Hongkong, we are enabled to state that such an idea has never entered the mind of any French concessionaire. As a matter of fact, Mr. Liebert explains to us, a junction with Sin-ning-chu would mean that the French would have to build a line which would traverse a bleak and barren territory. Such a line would yield no results commensurate with the expensive outlay that would be involved. In reality, the French concessionaires contemplate the construction of a trunk line from Yunnan to the Tonkin coast—a line which would be extended northwards from the capital of the province to the city of Chungking in Szechuen. The Kwong-chow concession which, as will be remembered, formed the subject of negotiations between French subjects and the Chinese Government, has for its object the construction of branch lines radiating from the city of Kwong-chow to a distance of about 100 miles into the interior. These would tap the hinterland, which is capable of profitable commercial development; but, beyond the 100-mile limit, Mr. Liebert is of opinion that there is no object in carrying the railway, inasmuch as the line would be taken into an absolutely unproductive country, and would not justify the expenditure of capital necessary. The subject of railway expansion is one of supreme importance to China, and all thinking people are watching the trend of events. Any information, therefore, which tends to throw light on the plans in furtherance of the general scheme which will give China her network of railways in the end deserves careful study and close observation.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

(10th January.)

On receipt of news from our correspondent in Canton that small-pox had broken out in that congested city, we urged the Sanitary Board to adopt stringent measures to prevent the entrance of the disease into this Colony, as far as they possibly could. But Canton is in constant communication with Hongkong, so that even if the Sanitary officials exerted themselves to the utmost in the endeavour to exclude the disease, there were always a hundred and one channels through which contagion might be carried, despite the vigilance of the preventive guard. It came, therefore, as something in the nature of a shock when the President of the Sanitary Board at a meeting held a few days later informed the public that the supply of vaccine in the Colony had become exhausted, and even if they desired to vaccinate people, who had been in contact with infected persons, against the disease, the Department was powerless to do so. Consequently the first remedial process in the work of eradicating the disease, should it make its appearance, was lacking. And while Bangkok was boasting that 250,000 persons would be vaccinated this year against small-pox, and Manila was prepared to vaccinate 1,000,000, Hongkong, the distributing centre of the Far East, in daily and hourly contact with those places where the disease had appeared—not virulently, it is true, but in a sufficient number of cases to cause alarm—was without enough lymph to provide for the smallest number of contacts. Naturally, we reproached such a state of affairs, for even if the supply of buffalo calves had run short, application could always be made to Saigon or Shanghai for a temporary supply to tide over the danger. Apparently that view has been adopted by the Government; for at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, it was stated by the President that there were on hand 2,150 tubes of vaccine, each capable of vaccinating two or three persons—in other words, there is sufficient in stock to vaccinate about 5,500 persons. It was further reassuring to learn that, within ten days, another couple of thousand tubes

would be in the possession of the Department, so that for the present the stock in hand seems to be adequate, although not what might be described as super-abundant. It only remains for us now to demand that the Department shall see to it that the stock of vaccine shall never again be allowed to become exhausted, especially at this season of the year when, as Dr. Pearce himself admitted, small-pox is particularly to be guarded against. In this connection, Dr. Pearce remarked that people, and especially newcomers, should be recommended to get vaccinated, now that the cold season is upon us; but who ever heard of people, even the elect, voluntarily becoming sacrifices on the altar of medical science, unless they were absolutely dragged there; either by a cowardly, though perfectly proper and praiseworthy, fear of infection, or compulsion in the shape of the law? Some six or seven years ago there was an outbreak of small-pox in Great Britain, which ran from one end of the country to the other. Reading the daily account of cases reported by the authorities, people rushed to the free dispens to be vaccinated. In fact what originated in a by no means unworthy terror of infection degenerated into a public craze, a hobby. It was impossible to obtain entrance into the society of the elect unless one sported the red ribbon on the arm; showing that, in popular parlance, the vaccination had "taken." But it was always a matter for doubt how many of those who wore the badge on their sleeves had actually passed through the doctor's hands. If it were really desired that people should voluntarily come forward to be vaccinated, and submit to the pain and inconvenience which follow, then vaccination must be popularised, and it is left to the medical authorities to devise a scheme which will attract the masses to the laboratory. And now we turn to the somewhat gruesome subject of the death statistics for the year. The President, in his address on the occasion of the first meeting for the year, remarked that the death-rate of Hongkong in 1905 had been 17.4 per 100, so that the return of 16.7 in 1904 still remains the lowest on record in the Colony. This percentage compares very favourably with that of any of the large towns in England, Scotland or Ireland, and is most satisfactory in every respect. Still, it is curious that Hongkong has in outside quarters an unenviable name as a health resort. The taint of the plague clings to it, and there is often an uneasy suspicion in the minds of visitors that the fair outward appearance is but a cloak for a foul interior. How utterly absurd and ridiculous that idea is, must be apparent from the returns of the Sanitary Board, which are beyond dispute. In a population of some 300,000 there were only 304 cases of plague, a negligible trifle from the point of view of those who keep themselves, their households and their surroundings in a sanitary condition. On the whole, the result of the proceedings at the Sanitary Board yesterday were satisfactory, and we can only hope that there will be as little cause for complaint in the future as there was yesterday.

THE TIGHT-MONEY BOGEY.

(11th January.)

A stock phrase with framers of trade reports in times of slackness of business has been the favourite one—"tightness of money" amongst the Chinese. Coupled with the explanation, well founded or otherwise, appears the bogey with the advent of a Chinese New Year, that the settling of accounts in the native bazaars makes the stringency of the money market more keenly felt. Never has the random statement of a tight money market been so clearly established as within the past month or two. Were trade circulars and commercial reports framed for the benefit of home and Continental readers examined, it will be seen that they have been invariably so drafted—with but a few notable exceptions—as to present the condition of trade in China in the worst possible colours. For the contributing cause of such a pessimistic condition of trade, those responsible for the weekly or fortnightly commercial budgets have, in the majority of instances, been too ready to ascribe to tight money with the Chinese, aggravated by the withdrawal of cash on account of the approach of the Chinese New Year. How completely fallacious these reports are, we are in a position to prove, by actual figures, of the immense flow of treasure that has found its way into China within the past six weeks. Readers of the Telegraph will have had no difficulty in compiling for themselves a return of the treasure that has been shipped from the United States to China, since the price of the white metal began to rise. To go no further back than six weeks ago, there has been a sum of eight million dollars in actual coin (not to speak of silver bullion) that has been sent out to China from San Francisco and London. This sum, large as it is, is the actual amount ascertainable, exclusive of others which there has been no means of tracing. The P. M. S. S. China, on her last trip to the East, brought out a shipment of four million Mexican dollars, as at the present price of silver it paid the merchants better to remit in actual cash than negotiate a remittance through an exchange bank. That shipment was followed by one on a P. & O. steamer of six hundred thousand. The largest quantity of Mexican dollars to reach China, however, is destined to come from the great port of shipment in San Francisco. When the last mail left that port it was expected that the Occidental and Oriental liner, *Doric*, would carry the largest amount of money ever shipped from

there to the Asiatic coast. Up to the evening of December 7 about \$3,000,000 in Mexican dollars had been taken aboard the steamer, and it was probable that \$500,000 more was to be loaded into the steamer the following day. This is in addition to the regular currency shipments on the liner. In the aggregate the three shipments represent a substantial addition to the currency of the country of over eight millions of money, which should be capable of affording an elasticity of trade and so remove a stringency of the money market, if one did really exist within recent weeks. There can thus be no "high-money" and no "China-New-Year" booby. Our Chinese friends enter upon a new commercial financial year, on the 25th inst., under the most favourable auspices, and, with a plethora of ready money, briskness in trade should mark the year which is but a few days old with us.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

American insurance companies have lately passed through a storm of strife, but fortunately they have emerged from the ordeal with renewed strength and fresh energy to prosecute their labours. Of course, while the turmoil was at its height, led by the sensational journals of America, which see capital in every shadow and headlines in every thought, most of the great companies of the United States experienced the effects of an onslaught which has now exhausted itself without harming anyone, except a few dabblers in stocks. The Equitable Life, one of the greatest of the American insurance corporations, was not exempt from the general feeling of distrust engendered by the hints, insinuations and veiled suggestions of the yellow press, but it successfully weathered the gale and stands as firm to-day as ever it did. A great convention of delegates of the Equitable was held at Manhattan Beach—some of New York's most delightful seaside resorts—in September last, and a brief account of the proceedings appears in the magazine which is specially devoted to the work of the corporation's agents. There were a thousand delegates, and their enthusiasm was boundless. President Morton, whose success as an organizer has been proved in many varied lines, opened the proceedings with a reference to the trials through which they had passed. They had travelled a rocky road—narrow and tortuous, but the clouds were now rolling by and there were clearer skies ahead. He eulogized the work of the delegates, and his enthusiasm in this respect communicated itself to all the speakers, who, without exception, rose to the occasion in more senses than one. The speech which will interest policyholders was that delivered by Comptroller W. H. Day, the new custodian of the society's securities. The report stated that there should have been something like \$195,000,000 of securities in the vaults. He proceeded to the vaults, on appointment, and found there more than \$220,000,000 of bonds and stocks that would pass as first-class in any banking institution in the world. He found also \$84,000,000 of first-class mortgages. He found the records of other securities which together aggregate more than \$420,000,000. That should satisfy the most fastidious. The Equitable is relied upon by more than 500,000 families, and it was never in a better position than it is to-day. Little wonder, then, that the officers and delegates waxed enthusiastic when they reviewed the work of the year, and little wonder that policyholders slept easier when they heard the statement of the Comptroller, who is an eminent lawyer, a man of probity and a financial expert. The Equitable truly occupies an enviable position in the insurance world.

A QUESTION OF SANITATION.

Awakening at last to a realization of the terrible mortality among infants and the high general death-rate of the community, the Legislative Council of Singapore decided at a recent meeting to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the whole subject, and submit recommendations for the amelioration of this unhappy state of affairs. It seems to be the opinion of those best calculated to judge in Singapore, that the root of the matter is to be found in the bad sanitary system in force in that Colony. So far as Singapore is concerned, this is no new question; time and again it has come before the Municipal Commission, only to be dealt with in the most perfunctory way. But apparently the subject has reached an acute stage, and under the enlightened régime of Sir John Anderson an effort is now to be made to grapple with what is undoubtedly a matter of supreme public importance. Our correspondent in Singapore telegraphed yesterday stating that Dr. Cook, the Medical Officer of Health in Calcutta, had been engaged to conduct a preliminary examination into the sanitary condition of the Colony, and to frame a list of its sanitary requirements. It is evident that the Government have receded from their original position, which was to appoint a Commission composed entirely of local residents. The most public-spirited resident is apt to find his sense so blinded by familiarity with objects which at once strike the stranger as incongruous in a modern city, that his services, valuable though they may be in other spheres, are practically worthless in a purely technical matter, such as the sanitary and hygienic principles followed by the municipal authorities. It is the visitor, and above all the visiting expert, who is best qualified to express an opinion, to put his finger on the weak spot, to point out the flaws and faults of the system. Consequently the Government of the Straits Settlements, have done wisely and well in inviting the Medical Officer of Health for Calcutta to investigate and report upon the causes which have combined to swell the death-rate of the Colony. The members of the Singapore Legislative Council were themselves alive to the necessity of obtaining unbiased opinion on the subject. When the proposal to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, composed of local residents, came before the Council, one of the unofficial members forcibly said that it was not right that the Commission should consist solely of local residents. Any Com-

mission so constituted must consist of gentlemen who had, in their hands the carrying out of the medical work of the Colony or the Native States, who must be employed in the Government service as medical officers, or in the Municipal service as medical officers or engineers. If they were to get any good out of the Commission it was desirable that they should go outside local experience. The attention of the local medical officers and the Government and Municipal Engineers had been called to the large mortality of Singapore for some years. Why go to the trouble of a Commission in order to get the opinion of these gentlemen? It was eminently desirable that some person filling the position of health officer or municipal engineer in some of the neighbouring countries should be asked to sit on this Commission, so that they might know how far the views of the local medical officers and engineers were sound and how far conjecture. That view was adopted by a sensible Government, with the result that Dr. Cook, whose vast experience of tropical sanitation in a teeming city should prove of the utmost value, has been appointed. One of our southern contemporaries suggested that part of the assistance required in ferreting out the basic cause of the mortality, diagnosing the disease in fact, should come from Hongkong, "which has passed through a similar travail of disease, and has been cleansed and purified as the result of the strong stand taken up by themselves, who demanded a Health Commission, and got it." But that view has not, apparently, commended itself to the authorities. However, the first step towards a reform of the existing conditions has been taken, and that is the main thing. Those who are acquainted with Singapore will wonder how a city, so admirably situated from a health point of view, open to all the breezes of land and sea, enjoying an equable climate, and free from epidemics or recurrent diseases, should have an abnormally high death-rate. It is a question which perplexes the inhabitants and amazes outsiders. The infant mortality is stated to be 25 per cent., which is almost incredible. The need for a Commission of Inquiry was abundantly clear. Perhaps one of the reasons for the high percentage of deaths is to be found in the fact that Singapore is seldom visited by violent rainstorms; true, it rains on something like 180 days of the year, but they are mere summer showers which only serve to sink the foetid matter further into the ground, where it festers and gives forth noxious gases which the infantile system is unable to resist. The conclusion is, of course, that the sanitary provisions of Singapore are utterly inadequate for the needs of the city. Hongkong, as the president of the Sanitary Board showed the other day, has a death-rate below the average of English colonial centres, and when the plague was a scourge to be dreaded as the summer approached, Hongkong rose to the occasion and practically stamped out the disease, robbed it of its terrors at least, till to-day, the plague cases in the Colony amount merely to casual interest. The case of Singapore further illustrates the wisdom of H. B. Sir Matthew Nathan's policy in fostering the teaching of hygiene, and the importance of Dr. Pearson's suggestion that the common people should be educated in the principles of sanitation. We may take it that Singapore will now prosecute the inquiry just commenced to the bitter end, so that the Colony might clear itself of the disrepute in the matter of health into which it appears to have fallen.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FARNHAM, BOYDS.

PROPOSED WINDING-UP.

RE CONSTRUCTION SUGGESTED.

SHAREHOLDERS CALL SPECIAL MEETING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th January, 12.10 p.m.

A number of shareholders in S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., have decided to call a special meeting of the Company to be held at an early date. The object of this extraordinary general meeting is to discuss a resolution, which will be put to the meeting, proposing that the Company, as at present constituted, should be wound up.

It will be proposed, further, that the Company be re-constructed on a popular basis, so as to meet the requirements of the situation, and the wishes of the shareholders.

CANTON-NIN-NING-CHU.

PROPOSED RAILWAY

TO BE BUILT BY CHINESE CAPITAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th January, 12.10 p.m.

The Chinese Board of Commerce, the Shanghai, have decided to build a railway from Sin-ning-chu to Canton.

[Sin-ning-chu is situated on the borders of Tonkin, and the statement issued by the Chinese Board of Commerce appears intended to check French pretensions to the right of having a hand in the construction of the line. The proposed railway will pass in very close proximity to the Yunnan railway running to Kwangchow, and, if indeed the two railways will not cross at Sin-ning-chu, so that there is a possibility of a very interesting sequel to the announcement now made by the Chinese Board.—Ed. H.K.T.]

INSANITARY SINGAPORE.

CALCUTTA EXPERT ENGAGED.

HIGH MORTALITY ATTRIBUTED TO BAD SANITATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 11th January, 8.15 p.m.

The Government of the Straits Settlements have resolved to institute an inquiry into the causes leading to the high rate of mortality existing in Singapore.

The high death-rate is attributed to the bad sanitary system in Singapore.

Dr. Cook, the Medical Officer of Health for Calcutta, has been invited to conduct an inquiry into the health conditions of the Colony.

It is believed that Dr. Cook will spend at least two months in the Straits making preliminary expert investigations.

[The above telegram was received at this office after we had gone to press yesterday afternoon.—Ed. H.K.T.]

OIL STEAMER ABLAZE.

"TAIPING" ON FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

VESSEL REACHED. CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th January, 2.15 p.m.

Fire broke out on the British steamer *Tai Ping* yesterday afternoon, while the vessel was loading at the Cosmopolitan Dock.

The *Tai Ping* was towed down the river and beached.

Considerable damage has been sustained by the vessel as the result of the outbreak.

DISPUTE OVER A WATCH.

THE AUCTIONEER'S VALUATION.

S. August Souza was summoned at the instance of A. C. Roberts before His Honour, Mr. A. G. Wills, Judge, in the Summary Court, this morning, for the recovery of a watch of its value, \$180. A letter was produced in which it was stated that the defendant had the watch, and would return it as soon as he could.

Defendant admitted writing that letter, but said that plaintiff gave him the watch as a present.

His Honour: Gave it to you? Then why do you write and offer to return it?—Because he came and begged me to give it back.

His Honour: You must be a very kind-hearted man, but I am afraid I can't help you after that letter.—But the watch is not worth so much money—it is only worth \$35.

Mr. K. X. Almeida Castro, who appeared for the plaintiff, was allowed to file for \$35.

His Honour: And you know no purchaser ever gives anything like the proper value of goods pawned.

Judgment with costs.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The following figures are interesting, as showing what the local Police and Detective Forces are doing to keep down crime in the Colony.

During the year 1905, no less than 1,641 criminals were sentenced to banishment, of whom 55 returned, and on re-arrest were identified by the printed impressions of their finger-tips.

Not included in the above figures were 524 undesirable dumped in our midst from neighbouring ports, and by our authorities "passed up" to "free fields and pastures new." Of old offenders there were less than 600 arrested and dealt with by due process of law, while 3,562 personal descriptions, and 1,016 finger prints, of criminals and suspects, were taken by the Police, while beggars, too numerous to calculate, have been "chased off" our streets—a good year's record for any Force.

PAR EASTERN NAVAL VISITS.

BRITISH CRUISER SQUADRON TO VISIT PHILIPPINES AND SAIGON.

The beginning of an important and a highly interesting round of visits, in the course of which international courtesy will be exchanged, commenced this afternoon, when a cruiser squadron of the British fleet in China left Hongkong to salute our cousins of the Anglo-Saxon race in the Philippines and our friends of the *Manila* in Saigon. The squadron, consisting of the *Diadem*, which will be the flagship of Admiral Sir Gerard D. Noel, Commander-in-Chief, the *Suffolk* and *Itasca*. The men of the British squadron have been looking forward with the liveliest interest to this cruise, which is bound to rival the recent visit to Japanese ports. In the Philippines, the Americans have, it is understood, arranged a series of entertainments, while at Saigon there will be one unending *fil* so long as the visit lasts. The cruise will last about three weeks or a month, the squadron having to return to Hongkong in time to offer a loyal welcome to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught. The despatch boat *Herby* will proceed to Singapore at an early date to meet His Royal Highness and provide an escort to Hongkong.

LIONS IN HONGKONG.

Five large lions measuring about seven feet from tip to tip and about 3 ft. 4 in. in height and confined in one huge cage, arrived in the Colony on Thursday by the Indo-China Company's steamer *Kai Sing*. These animals, are the property of the Chinese Government, and are being sent to Hongkong for the purpose of being exhibited there.

The animals, we hear, are from Mr. Carl Hagen's Repertory, and their departure, it is said, will be on the 15th inst. The lions are being kept at the Hongkong Club, and are to be exhibited there.

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ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY DISTRIBUTES THE PRIZES.

12th inst.

There was a crowded gathering at St. Stephen's College this afternoon, when His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan, distributed the prizes won by the successful students during the year.

The students themselves looked neat and dandy in their blue uniforms, and presented a very smart appearance as they lined up to welcome the Governor to the College.

His Excellency, who was received with a salute, was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. R. A. B. Tomlinson, and among the others present were the Hon. Mr. Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. E. A. Irvine, Inspector of Schools, Archdeacon Bannister, Rev. E. J. Bannister, headmaster, Mr. Th. Percie, W. D. Braide, Mr. of R. K. Kadoorie School, and a host of Chinese gentlemen, and members of the Church Missionary Society. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the annual report of the college for the year was read.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. E. J. Barnett, M.A., President of the College, said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Archdeacon, Ladies and Gentlemen.—To-day we close our third year's work. The year has been one of activity, progress and interest.

Ordinary week's work has been done at an average of 5 1/2 hours per day, or 33 hours in the week. We have maintained a staff of six English and two Chinese masters. The number of scholars, which has exceeded that of past years, in 1905 the roll showed 38 in attendance, in 1904 there were 35, and this year the number reached 100.

The health of the boys has been good. There has been no serious sickness among the boarders, and very little fever. This is largely due, no doubt, to the more general and systematic participation in outdoor exercises and sports. In the summer through the bathing club, several boys learned to swim. Cricket has been vigorously maintained throughout the year, and an excursion to Happy Valley for friendly matches has become a weekly institution. Football has been played by spasmodically. Tennis attracts considerable interest, and physical drill is growing into a popular form of exercise. It is noticeable that there has been a marked advance in the moral sense of the scholars, and for this we are indeed thankful, because we hold that the value of a liberal education consists in the that is made of it. Our endeavour is to build up in our scholars a character that will make for righteousness amid the temptations and difficulties of life—to see before them as their ideal the one perfect pattern that they may learn to seek after the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. Then, in the future, the community in which they may live will share in the benefits of their education, for "no man liveth unto himself." Often have we been struck by the remark of parents that what they lay most stress upon is the moral training of their sons, that the knowledge of the head, without the training of the heart, is for them an insufficient education. This moral training we have endeavoured to give by a short lesson in each day's work, and by a short lesson in the several classes; thus, in the morning lessons from the Old Testament and three mornings from the New. The interest manifested in these lessons is very marked, and their controlling influence and impulsive power was being continually illustrated. One of our senior scholars left for England in July last to prosecute his studies alone, not provided for in the curriculum. Others are about to follow his example.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Such incidents naturally turn our thoughts to the necessity for providing a higher standard of education. True in the past, Chinese young men with few exceptions, have sought only that minimum amount of knowledge in English by which they might secure a higher financial return for a wider and deeper study of western thought and knowledge. We may carry our boys through the Oxford senior examinations, or even beyond, but this will not meet the present demand. They require further knowledge in literature, in science, and in such subjects as would be taught in a good technical school. If we believe in the future of Hongkong, and in the salutary effects of British prestige and British influence imparted through education, it would be a wise policy to make some provision to meet this new demand. Meanwhile those who have been charged with the training of young men are glad to do what is possible to cope with increasing requirements. During the past year elementary science and trigonometry have been added to our school curriculum, and arrangements have been made for commercial training and the teaching of chemistry (both theoretical and practical) during 1906. We have been requested to teach Latin and political economy also. This will be done if there are sufficient students to form small classes. The very fact that such demands are being made shows that students are more willing than formerly to pass additional years in a local university. When the opportunity is given them, there is no doubt that many students from the adjacent southern provinces will look to Hongkong for the diplomas which will be their passport to good positions in their native land. Given the buildings, in a few years, we believe, the major portion of the current expenses of a university would be met by tuition.

This year for the first time we sent up boys for the local Oxford examinations. Of the four recommended, one failed to satisfy the examination in the geometrical portion, passed in seven subjects, the other three in the Preliminary and two in the final section. Four passes were gained in each of the following: Old Testament, New Testament, English History, Grammar, Composition, Shiksear, Arithmetic, and Algebra. Other subjects mentioned were Geography, Geometry, Book-keeping and Drawing. One boy passed in higher mathematics, another in the Preliminary and two in the final section. Four passes were gained in each of the following: Old Testament, New Testament, English History, Grammar, Composition, Shiksear, Arithmetic, and Algebra. Other subjects mentioned were Geography, Geometry, Book-keeping and Drawing. One boy passed in higher mathematics, another in the Preliminary and two in the final section. 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"TWELFTH NIGHT" PARTY.

VICTORIA BARRACKS EN VITE.

8th inst.

The children's Christmas holidays were brought to a fitting close on Saturday afternoon, when Colonel Kent and Officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery were "at home" to the children of the Garrison at the R.G.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, the motif being a Christmas-tree. Regimental Quarter-master Sergeant Tushy had, with the aid of a band of willing helpers, under the supervision of Captain Aitchison, transformed the theatre into a perfect bower with the evergreens of the season amid tastefully displayed bunting and Japanese lanterns, and there some hundred and sixty-five guests all told sat down to a very excellent "high tea," the table being presided over by the Rev. G. Searle, Chaplain to the Forces, the good things provided by Captain Aitchison being done ample justice to, especially by the juveniles, though their little lips were beaming, and their hearts beating, in anticipation of the better time to come. When all had satisfied their not very peremptory appetites, the tables and chairs were made to vanish as if by magic, while the raising of the curtain revealed the delight of every child's heart at this season of the year—a gaily decorated and laden Christmas tree, its top and boughs festooned with garlands of lights and tinsel. This appearance was greeted with a prolonged spontaneous shout from the children who were allowed ample time to admire the result of the kindly work of Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Kays, and other kind friends of the children, before the work of spoliation began. The delight of the youngsters was infectious, and made many a jaded heart feel young and gay again, even if only for a moment. The proceedings consisted of a magic lantern display by Captain Vereker, R.G.A., dancing to the strains of excellent music played by four instrumentalists of the R.G.A., who also played pleasing selections of music during the afternoon, and then came the festive moment when the little ones gathered round the tree, each to receive an appropriate present from the gracious hands of Mrs. Kendall, the Colonel's wife. The tree denuded, Sergeant Major Fairbairn returned thanks to Colonel and Mrs. Kent, and the Officers and ladies responsible for the carrying through to such a delightful success of the enjoyable entertainment just participated in by young and old, and wished them all a bright and happy New Year, and thus the proceedings were brought to a happy conclusion, with the singing of "God save the King."

SANITARY BOARD.

9th inst.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room, this afternoon, when the following business was transacted.

SMALL-POX IN CANTON.

The following correspondence and minutes were laid on the table, viz.:—

22nd December last under the above caption.

Dr. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, intimated: One thing which we might do suggests itself to me, namely, the distribution of hand-bills in Chinese, advising vaccination. As the Chinese believe in the efficacy of this measure, a deal of good might be done. An English advertisement in the papers reminding residents that the cold season is the small-pox season in Hongkong, and advising people, especially women, to be vaccinated would also be beneficial.

Mr. R. A. Hewitt intimated: The notice might be served, but I do not understand that small-pox is worse than is usual at this season. It is, however, no use asking people to be vaccinated unless a full supply of lymph be provided.

Mr. Lau Chih Pak intimated: The Tung Wah branch offices already had notices printed, and are prepared to proceed with free vaccination amongst the Chinese, if a sufficient supply of lymph can be obtained. The question is: When can lymph be given them?

The President remarked that on the question of lymph they had 7,500 tubes of vaccine in stock, each tube being capable of vaccinating two children. Within the next ten days, owing to the supply of calves, they would probably have at least another 2,000 tubes, so there was no dearth of lymph in the Colony at present. Dr. Humphrey assured him that he had disposed of tubes to any one who had asked him and all orders had been filled.

STAR FERRY CONVENIENCE.

An application was submitted for the erection of eight urinals and six urinals at the Star Ferry Company's new wharf, Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

Mr. Hewitt intimated: Urinals, no doubt, would be a convenience, but there cannot be any reason for water closets, unless some of the staff of the Ferry Company live on the Jetty.

Dr. Pearce intimated: I think that urinal accommodation is a desirable at the Ferry Wharf, but I am not prepared to recommend water closets.

Mr. J. J. Bryan, Sanitary Surveyor, intimated: The Hon. the Director of Public Works should be asked if he has any objection to the fittings discharging into the harbour. If he has not, I should like further particulars as to how these closets are to be fixed, a pan connected to a long length of soil pipe without the intervention of a trap is likely to be objectionable.

The Hon. the Principal Civil Engineer intimated: I think it would be a great mistake to allow water closets to empty into the Harbour at the Ferry Wharf.

It was resolved to grant the application for the erection of the six urinals, and to refuse it with regard to the eight water closets.

A VAMPIRE DAIRY.

An application was submitted from Mrs. Box for the renewal of the licence for his cattle shed, and pig sty, at Nos. 1 and 2 Yau-mai. The applicant was informed that his premises were now considered unsuitable for that purpose, and he would only be granted a temporary licence for a portion of the current year, unless he could find more suitable premises. Applicant notified the Board that he would give one of his tenants, in the same line of business, one month's notice to quit in order that he could occupy the premises himself if the Board considered them suitable. The Surveyor asked if the Board had full power to refuse these licences. The Secretary said the Board had full power to refuse all licences to cattle sheds and pig sties, and this right had been delegated to a Select Committee consisting of the President and Secretary.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Government Analyst submitted his report showing that the water taken from various parts of the Colony, and analysed, was of excellent quality.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The return of samples examined under the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1905, for the quarter ended December 31st, 1905, showed that six bottles of beer and eight bottles of milk were analysed, and all found pure, and free from any form of adulteration.

LIME-WASHING.

During the fortnight ending the 2nd inst., 634 houses were cleaned and white washed, under the superintendence of the Sanitary Board officials.

HONGKONG A. D. C.

STORY OF "THE NEW BOY."

9th inst.

The Hongkong A. D. C. were exactly advised when they resolved to stage "The New Boy," a farce, in three acts, which kept the London boards nearly as long as "Charley's Aunt." It is brimful of fun, and the humour and hilarity are continuous; the situations are so original that one is kept laughing from beginning to end, and it is real humour, which is intensely exhilarating. The A.D.C. gave their first performance on Friday, their second on Saturday, and the third on Monday.

Many people in Hongkong know "The New Boy" like the palm of their hand, but there may be a few to whom Mr. Arthur Law's play is new, and a synopsis of the plot—for this happens to be one of the few farces in which there is plot, although it is extremely complicated—may not be uninteresting, in the circumstances. There are three acts, and not a dull moment in any one of them.

Old Dr. Candy, the headmaster of a boy's school at Dulwich, has saved a little fortune, with the result that he is the special object of covetous distant relatives named Felix Roach. One of Roach's redeeming qualities is that he has a daughter called Nancy, a slip of a girl, 16 years old. Roach is after the money; Nancy is out for fun. But Dr. Candy has a nearer aim, Mrs. Candy, who married in defence of his wishes, and became a widow. Dr. Candy had tender designs on Mrs. Roach, and now wishes to pardon her and receive her into his heart. Unfortunately Mrs. Roach has married again—Roach is her new name—and her husband, Archibald Roach, is "The New Boy" of the piece. He is described as being 30 years old, and a little taller than the average. He comes with Roach and his daughter Nancy, having a chat in the Dr.'s house. Roach is a sly intriguer and bows and scrapes to Dr. Candy in great style. Nancy, it seems, makes time fly by having a quiet flirtation with the French master. Then, the Dr. appears on the scene with a letter which states that Mrs. Roach is bringing her boy Freddy to be educated at his school—which causes Roach almost to have an apoplexy. The Roachs arrive and receive a gracious welcome from Dr. Candy, who in the course of conversation states that he has regretted the way they parted ever since the day she left. He has altered his will, he says, in her favour, and now asks her—not to be his wife, that would be too sudden—but to be his housekeeper. Mrs. Roach's husband, Archibald, comes into the room, and the worthy Dr. immediately assumes that "Mr. Roach" is his relative's son, puts him on the head, pats him generally. In fact, Mrs. Roach's husband is converted into "The New Boy" before the bewildered youth-looking married man knows what has happened. Fortunately, Freddy has been left behind; his luggage is at the station, and it is determined that the clothes of Freddy will suit "The New Boy." Meanwhile "The New Boy" gets up a mild flirtation with Nancy, which nearly causes Mrs. Roach to give the whole way, and the French master sees visions of duels, but these matters are explained. "Freddy" alias "Archibald" alias "The New Boy" is drugged off to a football match and returns black and blue. "I don't mind marbles, and I can put up with lumps—but if I play football I'm d—d." Tableau.

Matters are further complicated in the second act. As Mrs. Roach seems likely to become Dr. Candy's mistress it is obviously Roach's duty to make love to the money. "The New Boy" finds himself in a very awkward position for him and uses language which fits the occasion if not the place. Roach determines to gain the "Boy's" regard, and the "Boy" responds by treating Roach, apparently, to a selection of choice stories, after which he induces the reluctant Roach to stand him a whisky and soda. The bully of the school has a scrap with the new chum, just to keep his hand in, and orders him off to a neighbouring orchard to steal the apples. "The New Boy" consents under great odds. He induces "Susan" the housemaid to go for a bottle of Scotch on the pretence that it is for his so-called mother. Susan returns with the whisky and presents it to Mrs. Roach, without the eyes of Dr. Candy, who is amazed, wrath, plethoric, and all the rest of it. Mrs. Roach denies having sent for the stuff, which at last is nearly being exposed, away by "The New Boy," when the keeper of the orchard arrives, recognises the "urchin" who stole his apples, and hands him over to a constable.

In the end, of course, everything comes right. "The New Boy" has a pretty rough time of it, and is actually sentenced to receive an application of the birch rod for his little escapade in the orchard. That settles it. He explains, and as he is able to help Dr. Candy on a matter of which in which Roach is concerned there is an entire and mutual understanding. As will be seen, the play is full of possibilities, crammed with piquant situations and lively as could be desired. "The New Boy" should provide a most enjoyable evening. The characters are as follows:

Archibald Roach (aged 30)—Mr. Tester.
Dr. Candy (a retired schoolmaster, Dulwich)
Mrs. Roach (aged 30)—Mrs. M. Kendall.
Nancy Roach (aged 16)—Miss Phillips, A.D.C.
Felix Roach (aged 30)—Mr. F. C. Kendall.
Nancy Roach (aged 16)—Miss Phillips, A.D.C.
Nancy Roach (aged 16)—Miss Phillips, A.D.C.
Nancy Roach (aged 16)—Miss Phillips, A.D.C.
Nancy Roach (aged 16)—Miss Phillips, A.D.C.

AN APPEAL TO THE EMPEROR.

9th inst.

The Japan Chronicle of 30th ult. says:—On Thursday morning an attempt was made by a Japanese to make a personal appeal to His Majesty the Emperor during the Imperial journey to the House of Peers, with the object of opening the Diet. When the procession approached the House of Peers, a man decently dressed in haori and hakama sprang out of the crowd along the roadside, approached the Imperial carriage, and attempted to present a petition to His Majesty. The man fell to the ground before being able to present the petition, and was immediately pounced upon by the police. The petitioner said he was a native of Okaya prefecture, named Fujiwara Hiroto, and gave his age as 43. He attempted to make the personal appeal to His Majesty with the object of craving the Imperial benevolence and special pardon for Mr. Kono and other leaders of the Hibiya anti-peace meeting, who are charged with having attempted to hold a prohibited meeting.

Later investigations show that the man was formerly a teacher in elementary schools or a village official. He takes an all-absorbing interest in politics, and has spent his means in this way.

THE Kobi Herald has been informed by the local office of the N.Y.K. that either the s.s. *Nihiko Maru* or the s.s. *Yamato Maru* will be put on the berth for Australian ports in the latter part of January or thereabouts, the resumption of the regular service to follow soon.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the general managers on Saturday, January 20, is as follows:

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to December 31st, 1905.

The gross earnings for the past year amount to \$131,721.22 and after deducting all expenses, remuneration to general managers, consulting committee and auditors' fees, there remains a balance of \$104,791.73, which is recommended to be appropriated as follows, viz.:

To place to reserve fund \$20,000.00
To pay a dividend of 8 per cent. 80,000.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account 4,791.73

Consulting Committee.—Mr. Chiu Tung Shing, having left the Colony, does not seek re-election in accordance with the Articles of Association. Messrs. J. S. Van Buren, Chow Hing Kee, Dr. W. J. Noble and Mr. H. P. White retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. O'D. Goudin and W. H. Potts, who are recommended for re-election.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

The accounts for the year 1905 are as under:

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Charges \$ 6,246.66
Consulting Committee fees 4,000.00
Auditors' fees 300.00
Balance 104,791.73

Balance brought forward from last year \$ 1,581.29
Interest received on mortgages, loans, &c. \$131,721.22
Less interest paid, commission, &c. 19,000.12
Unclaimed dividends written off 9.60

Balance sheet.

Liabilities.

Capital 200,000 shares \$2,000,000.00
Less 100,000 shares 1,000,000.00
Unissued 1,000,000.00
Reserve fund 80,000.00
Sundry creditors 14,906.06
Company's bankers 129,996.96
Balance of profit and loss 104,791.73

Assets.

Loans on provident system \$ 736,798.95
On mortgages, shares, &c. 492,408.65
Investment of reserve fund 2075 shares Green Island Cement Co. Ltd. at \$10 \$ 20,750.00
250 shares China Light & Power Co. Ltd. at 19 4,750.00
Sundry debtors 79,700.00
Cash 17,895.62
Total \$1,320,694.75

HUKOIKAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

9th inst.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, William Day, formerly in the employ of the Hongkong Electric Tramway Company as inspector, was prosecuted by Mr. J. Gray Scott, the general manager, for stealing from a tram conductor, at Kennedy Town, on the 7th inst., the sum of \$14, the property of the company.

The defendant denied the charge.

From the evidence heard it appears that the defendant was discharged from the Company's services on the 3rd inst. His dismissal was recorded in a book, which all employees see. On the 7th inst. defendant boarded a car and proceeded to Kennedy Town. He was there supposed to have stolen the money from the conductor.

J. G. Scott, general manager of the company, said that defendant was discharged on the 3rd inst., by Mr. R. Course, the discharge being confirmed by witness. It had come to his knowledge that the conductors were in the habit of lending out the Company's money, but witness did not know whether they (the conductors) received in return I.O.U.s.

R. Course, traffic superintendent, Tramway Company, said:—I discharged the defendant at three o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday, the 3rd, on account of defendant not being at work on the previous Saturday.

Defendant:—Why did you not take my checking-sheet on Wednesday?

(Witness:—The practice is that sheets should be in the office in the morning. Defendant:—What was I charged for?)

Witness:—For being absent from duty.

Serji. J. F. Lee said: I arrested the defendant at 1.30 a.m. on the 8th inst., on a charge of larceny on the Praya East.

Defendant, in his statement, said:—I asked the conductor for the money which was willingly offered to me, and during the time I was in the tram, I saw the conductor take the money out of his bag. There is a regulator to regulate the car. I told the conductor to report it—the lending of the money to the office on the arrival of his car. My reasons for this, sir,—towards the money—was to have an interview with Gray Scott, as I was discharged without a proper explanation, or being paid up to the date of my discharge. I beg to mention that when I made this agreement it was understood that a month's notice would suffice either parties disagreed, but I was told to get out of the office, without an explanation.

His Worship said he did not believe the story of the conductor that defendant stole the money out of his bag. There was no doubt that the conductor parted with the money at the defendant's request, defendant making the conductor to believe that he was still in the Company's employ. Therefore defendant got the money by false pretences. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

UNDEK instructions from the Shanghai Taotai, Mr. Kuan, the Mixed Court magistrate, has posted a proclamation in front of his yamen asking all Chinese who suffered through loss of relations, lives, or injuries of person, or loss of goods and chattels during the recent riots, to present detailed, written statements of the same so that their cases may be taken into consideration by the higher authorities, whereby the deserving are to be indemnified proportionately. Persons are, however, warned not to present false claims.

THE MIXED COURT TROUBLE.

Viceroy Chou Fu wired to the Taotai at Chingking the other day warning him to take proper steps to stop any troubles being caused there and to protect the life and property of foreigners and the natives, and that in case of any trouble the bad characters should be strictly dealt with.

Secretary Wei has sent in the following views to the Walwupu regarding the Mixed Court affair.

(1) The matters to be settled regarding the Mixed Court should be dealt with at the Shanghai Taotai has proposed.

(2) According to Anglo-Chinese Treaty and Mixed Court Regulations there is no article which stipulates that natives who commit crimes within the foreign settlement should be under the charge of the Municipal Police.

(3) The Mixed Court has the right to take charge of Chinese and thus the magistrates of the said court did not do anything which violated the treaty or regulations.

(4) At present the Mixed Court Magistrates are asked to act against the regulations and thus the Mixed Court is closed; therefore the responsibility for the closing of the said Court rests on the British Vice-Consul concerned.

(5) Strikes took place owing to the fact that the British Assessor, having insisted upon an action against the regulations, the natives became indignant. Thus the responsibility of the strike rests on the British Assessor.

(6) The natives became indignant about the action of the British Assessor by which China's dignity was injured. But the British took advantage of the circumstances and caused riotous acts and coerced the natives to strike and thus caused loss and damage of life and property of the natives.

(7) The strike was caused solely because the British Assessor had violated the Mixed Court Regulations and all the responsibility for the loss and damage to the natives in the Settlements rests on the British Assessor.

(8) The bad characters who caused the riots were tried by the Mixed Court Magistrates. The loss and damage to life and property of natives and foreigners either official or private should be reported to the Mixed Court to be dealt with properly.

(9) The troubles within the Settlements had been caused by bad characters and had nothing to do with the native merchants or workmen in the Settlements.

(10) China has no right of policing the foreign settlements and has no responsibility to maintain order in the foreign settlements.

(11) All the natives within the settlements pay rates to the Municipality and the Municipality is responsible for the maintenance of order in the settlement.

The above are requested by the petitioner to be informed to the Senior Consul through the Shanghai Taotai.

In the settlement Chinese authorities have the right of trying Chinese in the Mixed Court and otherwise no right to act and the local native officials have no responsibility in the matter. In this connection, he says, he would send in his views, etc.—*Universal Gazette*.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH JAPAN.

Mr. William Lampe, chairman of the foreign committee of relief, writes, under date the 26th ult., to the Japan Chronicle as follows:—

"The rice crop of Japan this year is 17 per cent. below that of the average year, and only three-fifths of last year's crop, which was, however, a phenomenal yield. The shortage of 17 per cent. means a loss of eighty-four million yen to the farmers, but if this loss were distributed evenly throughout the length and breadth of the land, few foreigners would know of it except those who are interested in statistical tables. Much more than one-third of this loss in the three ken Miyagi, Fukushima, and Iwate."

Miyagi Ken, the worst of all, because of the failure of the rice and other crops, has suffered to the extent of eighteen million yen, about 1/10 to every man, woman and child, or more than 1/100 for every family in the ken. Rich people, merchants in the towns, and certain others, will not feel this directly.

The middle class of farmers who rely on the rice harvest for the support of their families, must sell their surplus rice for the sake of their families, and the lower middle class who farm rented land have no crop and no land to sell. Officials say that this will be one of the hardest classes to help; for these people, accustomed to work in the fields, only ordinary coolie labour can now be found. Many of them, however, have clothing or some articles of household furniture; these must be sold to eke out a living until next summer.

There might be called the lower class is especially large in the north. Financially this is the poorest part of Japan. The soldiers of the Second Division who come from this region especially distinguished themselves in the late war, but whatever may be said of the bravery, sturdiness, and honesty of these people, not many of them are rich in this world's goods.

This year when food-stuffs must be brought in from the outside, they have no money to buy after the food is brought, and when the farmers have no work for even themselves, the poorest people must receive help from somewhere. In Miyagi Ken more than one-third of all the people, and in the three ken some 700,000 out of a population of 3,000,000 are already on the official lists as paupers (*kyumin*) and unless looked after by village, town, and city officials, many of them will soon die of starvation.

A much land was tilled as in other years, the people working hard, but there was too much rain and too little sunshine, and when the crop was harvested it was found that the heads, which looked almost the same as in other years, contained only juice which shrivelled up and did not become grains of rice. This is one reason why it was not known until quite recently that the famine in the north.

The policy of the officials is to give no help except where absolutely needed. The tax offices are of course open, as always, and, as is right, all who can must pay. Many will suffer inconvenience, and many will know by experience what are the pangs of hunger, but somehow or other more than 2,000,000 of the people will be able to get along. But what is to become of the 700,000 *kyumin*? That is as large an army as fought on both sides in any battle of the late war.

The standard of living is already low and the sacrifices made because of the war have made this still lower, but there is an irreducible minimum, the people must have something to eat. No one is to be allowed to actually starve to death. In order that there may be no epidemic among the poor, their food is being carefully examined by official physicians. The straw cakes, acorns, and other unpleasant food are not especially injurious; they satisfy the cravings of hunger and will keep life in the body. A very small quantity of food will suffice to keep a person alive, but life cannot be sustained for many months on the diet of these poor people. And besides, the supply of acorns and other foodstuffs is exhausted by February.

The Government national and local is doing all in its power to provide relief but as yet there are no plans to care for the sick and the aged. In time of famine in India after the Government has done all it could there is still occasion for private charity. So here in North Japan there is much room for generous giving to help the people in their time of greatest need.

The Japan Chronicle has received a communication from Mr. J. H. De Forest, on behalf of the Famine Relief Committee, in which public attention is again called to the pressing needs of the inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts. Mr. De Forest, also forwards to us for inspection a specimen of the rice-heads which have to form the food of these starving people. The husks are practically void of grain, and can only be compared to so much chaff. There can surely be no nutriment whatever in this rice, and it is impossible that men and women can be kept alive if their so-called "food" is not supplemented with something more substantial. We note also that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has kindly offered to receive subscriptions for the sufferers.

Describing the state of affairs on the 26th inst., Mr. De Forest says:—

Our appeal of three weeks ago seems to have come as a surprise to everybody. How could a famine come so suddenly? It might have been foreseen and the public forewarned of the coming calamity.

The reply is twofold. The Japanese themselves foresaw no such disaster. They early knew there would be no good crop, but they never dreamed of the calamity that has come. In spite of the long dreary weather the heads of rice seemed to be filling out to a considerable extent. If you look at them even now a few days ago they look fairly normal. But the other day I lifted a huge bundle of rice about two feet in diameter, and estimated its weight at about twenty pounds. If those heads were filled to an average crop, you couldn't lift it, said the old Samurai who was showing me the fields. Ordinarily in a bundle of this size there should be five *sho* of cleaned rice. As it is, there is not a quarter of a *sho*.

In other words, its value in money had fallen from 75 cents to 4 cents. And this is a better proportion than in many other places where only 10 per cent. is gathered, where the rice is not worth the cutting.

Even after the full extent of the coming disaster was known, the officials did not wish to make public appeals for aid. Their purpose is to do everything possible to save the self-respect of the sufferers by giving them work, and assuring them that they shall not be left to starve so long as they will help themselves. They frankly say that they don't wish to drop down from energetic efforts to save themselves if they saw that wide benevolent measures were in sight.

"And this, we must say, is the very best way for officials to deal with this gigantic problem. They must assume the hard heart and tell every one to work, and not expect to eat rice again until next summer. Yet they are doing their utmost to keep the markets open for wood and charcoal, and to open new avenues of labour for all who need work."

"We foreigners who live in Sendai knew the facts as they matured, and a month ago formed a committee of relief, which consulted freely with the heads of the various Departments of the three provinces. We visited some of the worst districts, and collected samples of the rice crop and specimens of the coarse food already being eaten by thousands of people. We also met the Emperor's special representative, Viscount Hojo, who had been sent here to inspect the famine region and report to His Majesty. While all these officials are very anxious not to join in the work of relief, they are, from the highest to the lowest, very grateful for anything foreigners will do to express at this time their sympathy. It is exactly as it was in all forms of soldiers' relief work, the sympathetic aid that foreigners gave was everywhere met with profound gratitude."

"Anything that foreigners can now do to show their sympathy with these 700,000 men, women and children in distress will be met with sincere gratitude, not only by the people whose distress they are relieving, but also by those in authority upon whose shoulders rests the heavy burden of caring for this army of sufferers for the next six months."

"We do not care how the money is raised, nor to whom it is sent, so long as it gets to those in need. The snow has begun to fall on the high lands of the famine regions. This means that no more acorns, bitter though they are, can be collected no more roots can be dug up there. The daily journey to the hills for wood and charcoal, which in some cases is ten miles each way, will soon wear out the courage and strength of the men and women who tramp through the snow on starvation food."

"As to the distribution of relief, we have carefully learned from officials their minute conclusions as to the number of people in need, and we are satisfied that the heads of the counties know exactly where and when relief can be applied to the best advantage. They have all the machinery for rapid and inexpensive distribution, and all funds will reach the poor without loss. We shall do all we can personally to aid in the distribution of food, but in famine that involves 700,000 people, successful relief work can best be done through the head officials, many of whom have been known to us for years as trusted and honoured men."

"The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has kindly agreed to take charge of the famine fund. We give our thanks to all the newspapers that have published our appeal, and have started subscriptions. If any should prefer to send direct to a Japanese agency, the *Jiji Shimpō* is receiving subscriptions, and its list has already passed the 10,000 limit."

JAPAN AND KOREA.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

The *Jiji Shimpō* reverts to the question of judicial administration in Korea, which is undoubtedly one of the most important problems awaiting solution in that country. According to the provisions of Art. 11 of the new Japan-Korea Treaty, says our Tokyo contemporary, all the existing treaties and conventions between Korea and foreign countries are retained under the altered status of the peninsula kingdom. It therefore follows that the exercise by the various Treaty Powers of their Consular jurisdiction by virtue of extra-territoriality continues until Korea frames laws and organizes Law Courts on modern lines, and in other ways shows herself capable of protecting the lives and property of foreigners residing in the country. Now that Korea has been placed under the care of Japan, it is the bounden duty of the latter country to institute judicial reform in Korea with a view to the removal of Consular jurisdiction as speedily as possible. These aims will feel most inconvenience and incur possible loss owing to the existence of the extra-territorial system will be the Japanese and other aliens who are supposed to derive benefit from the system. The "open door" of the peninsula has now been assured by the new Treaty between Japan and Korea, and the residence and business transactions in Korea of Japanese and other aliens must follow as a natural consequence. Now there is no doubt that an increased number of foreign residents will bring a proportionately increased crop of lawsuits amongst people of different nationalities. Under the existing system, however, possible litigants are not only subject to complicated formalities

and considerable inconvenience, but the chances of obtaining redress are uncertain. According to Treaty stipulations, a lawsuit, under the present system, must be heard in the Consulate of the country to which the defendant belongs. It is quite possible, however, that a business transaction which may be regarded as valid in the law of one country is invalid in that of another, and in such a case an unexpected loss must be borne by one of the parties. Further, people must feel uneasy in carrying on business without knowing exactly to which of the Consular Courts they would have to apply for redress in case of dispute. If the various parties concerned in a dispute are of several different nationalities confusion would be worse confounded, as it is not at all unlikely that a cause upheld by one Court may be rejected by a second, and so on. Such a contingency, however deplorable, must be inseparable from the exercise of the Consular jurisdiction system, and will have a deterrent effect on the growth of business enterprises.

The inauguration in Egypt of the system of Mixed Courts, which is now being carried over, continues the *Jiji*, must have originated in an endeavour to lessen the injustice and inconvenience that inevitably result from the extra-territorial system. The more business opportunities are opened in Korea the greater will become the necessity for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, to be replaced by the administration of justice by properly constituted Law Courts for all people alike. The codification of necessary laws for Korea, which of course must be largely the work of Japanese, will take some time before it is accomplished. In the meanwhile, it is advisable that Japanese Law Courts should be established in Korea, and that all law cases in which Japanese and other aliens are interested should be adjudged in these Courts according to Japanese law. All foreigners in Japan are under the protection of Japanese laws, and if the alien in Korea could obtain the security of the rights so important in the development of the internal resources of the country, they would have no objection to coming under Japanese jurisdiction.

In another article the *Jiji Shimpō* comments on the address made recently delivered to the Japanese at Seoul. The gist of the views expressed by the Japanese statesman at the meeting was to the effect that Japan's policy towards Korea must be characterised by fairness, sincerity, and aim at leading her to avoid bringing radical or strong pressure to bear on her. There exists a wide gulf between the Korean Imperial House, the Government, and the people, and though at times it may be necessary to bring more or less pressure to bear on the Government, the people must always be treated with all possible liberality and consideration. Not only the Government, Marquis Ito went on, but all Japanese must bear this in mind, and, avoiding the oppression of Koreans, should endeavour to create a harmony of feeling between the two peoples. Otherwise the sympathies of the world would be with Korea, and the object which Japan had in view would be frustrated. Such a synopsis of Marquis Ito's remarks as telegraphed to Japan. Commenting thereon the *Jiji* remarks that the utterances of the Marquis are most reasonable and statesmanlike, and all Japanese ought to learn, mark, and inwardly digest them. The position Marquis Ito holds in the present relation between Japan and Korea is a very important one, and he is enabled to see his views as to the future policy of Japan towards Korea. The Marquis said that all the machinery of the Korean Government is under the prerogative of the Emperor of Korea. It must be understood, however, that owing to the conclusion of

EXAMINATION IN HYGIENE.

It will be remembered that, early in the past year, a manual on hygiene was published by the Government, and the subject was made compulsory in all Government and Grant Schools. His Excellency the Governor kindly offered prizes of \$500, \$50, and \$25 to the 3 best competitors in Standards VII and VI, and also offered a shield as a trophy, to be held for one year, by that school which should send up the best team of 10 competitors out of its lower Standards (V, IV and III).

Both examinations were held at the beginning of December, and the results are now made public.

At the examination on the Advanced Course out of 79 Competitors the following are prize winners:

1st. N. T. Ezra, of St. Joseph's College.
2nd. W. Druide, of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage.
3rd. Enriqueta Felices, of the Italian Convent.
4th. Hung Tsching, of Queen's College.
5th. The Team Competition to teams numbering 98 boys and girls competed. The shield was won by Queen's College, with 239 marks. The other schools in order of merit were:

1. St. Joseph's College.....227 marks.
2. Italian Convent.....224
3. Wanchai District School.....218
4. Bellios Public School for girls.....214
5. Diocesan School for girls.....205
6. Diocesan Home & Orphanage.....194
7. Rillie Kadourie School.....186
8. Cathedral School.....184

(8 competitors only.)

10. Vauxhall District School.....165

H. E. also offered prizes for the two best papers in the winning team, and these fell to Robert Eastlake and Ip U-pak.

CLAIM FOR MONEY ADVANCED.

BROTHERS VERSUS SISTER.

Before His Honour, Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Ip Fat On, trading as Mow Cheong at Nos. 127 and 129 Upper Main Street, Kowloon, sued Ip Sun Kiu, of No. 131 Upper Main Street, Kowloon, a single woman, for the recovery of \$1,000, being the balance of a sum of money advanced by plaintiff at the request of the defendant, for the construction of the house No. 131 Upper Main Street, Kowloon, and not repaid by the defendant.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant. Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the full amount due was \$1,350, but the plaintiff had waived the sum of \$350, in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of this Court. Mr. Otto Kong Sing stated that the claim was also partly for goods sold and delivered.

His Honour said he was under the impression that it was a question of title, but he found it was nothing of the sort; it had nothing to do with title.

Mr. Harding submitted that it was a question as to whether the money was paid by his client or by his friend's client.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that a piece of land was bought by the plaintiff and subsequently a house was built on that land, the house in question, the plaintiff advancing the sum of \$1,350 for the construction thereof.

Ip Fat On stated that defendant was his youngest sister. Early in 1904 he bought a piece of land at Kowloon for \$750, and subsequently his sister asked him to build her a house on that land, and to pay on her behalf the sum of \$1,350 for the construction of the said house. He had also advanced other sums, but they had been repaid, and \$1,350 remained still due and owing, but he waived the \$350.

To Mr. Harding, witness said about ten years ago his sister went to Singapore. His sister never sent him any money to take care of her, nor did she ever lend him any money. He had twice mortgaged his ancestral house. His sister did not pay the money to clear off those mortgages, he paid them himself from the money his business brought in. He did not know the master of the Fook Yuen Tai shop. He did not know if his sister deposited money there, but he did not act as a broker in the purchase of the land, he bought it on behalf of his sister. In the Chinese deed it was so written that he was the middleman. When his sister went to Singapore after negotiating for the purchase of the land she did not leave with him any parcel addressed to the Fook Yuen Tai shop. He had never drawn any money from that shop; his sister sent her nephew to draw money.

His Honour: If you know that, you must know that she had money deposited there. Witness: I know nothing about it—I never saw her books, and she never told him about her money.

He never asked his sister to lend him \$200. He knew nothing about her monetary transactions. Witness paid the purchase money for the land out of his own money. He had only been repaid \$1,000 altogether by his sister. She made no arrangement with contractor to take goods to be paid for by money to be returned by defendant. All the money the plaintiff passed through his shop. His sister never went with a contractor to his shop to make out their accounts. The contractor, Tong Tai, owed him \$1,013.

Mr. Harding: Did your sister pay you \$500? Witness: I don't know. You don't know? You must know if she paid you \$500? You must know if she paid you \$500? It would have been entered in my books.

His Honour: That is not the question—Did she pay you \$500?—No, she did not. There was an entry in his book that all the money for the land had been paid to avoid future dispute, but it was not in his handwriting. What he wrote had been torn out on the next page.

His Honour: There has not been any page torn out of this book—What did you write? The page has gone—I don't know. His Honour: These handwritings are all the same. Witness: If your Lordship will allow me I will re-write the book (laughter).

Witness did not receive \$500 from defendant in January, 1905, to supply provisions to her daughter while the mother was away ill. Singapore. He did supply provisions to the extent of \$100. The money was handed to his son for his expenses, and he took it off his son.

His Honour: Is your son here? Are you going to bring him up here to tell as many stories as you are telling? Witness: Yes.

Looking at an account of moneys received, witness said he did not receive the money his son received it.

His Honour: But you took it from your son. To Mr. Otto Kong Sing: I hope you are not going to call the son to tell any more lies? Mr. Otto Kong Sing: No, my Lord.

His Honour: A good thing too. This man alone is enough to try anyone's patience. Witness, continuing: My son went to his aunt to get money on my behalf, but it was paid back.

His Honour: Never mind about the paying back—you got it.

My son got it. But you took it off him—Yes (reluctantly). He never borrowed \$500 from his sister, he took it from the Fook Yuen Tai, and paid it back.

Did you pay it yourself?—No, my son did. He sent an entry in your account with your sister of \$5 for interest. Was that not in respect of the \$500 borrowed? Yes, it was.

Mr. Harding: Yes, so I should think. Looking at other entries, witness said they were not in his handwriting.

His Honour: Look again. Witness: Yes, they are.

His Honour: Then why did you deny it just now?—My son wrote them.

His Honour: I should not think the son is much more to society; he is as big a liar, no doubt, as his father.

Witness had been in business at the same place for 28 or 29 years. The shops were formerly his father's. He did not take out letters of administration as it was then under the Chinese Government.

His Honour: Chinese do not usually keep their books like you do.

I am not acquainted with my own laws (laughter).

His Honour: No, but you appear to be acquainted with some of ours.

Other evidence was given as to the payments made for the building of the house, by the plaintiff, the contractor saying that certain sums were paid by the defendant. Plaintiff paid some small amounts now and then. When plaintiff did money defendant told him to pay it out of the money in his possession belonging to her. Witness heard those instructions given.

Mr. Harding submitted that plaintiff had not made out any case, as the last witness had proved that defendant paid at least \$500 herself.

HONGKONG BUTTERFLIES.

A STANDARD AUTHORITY IN THE MAKING.

The enthusiasm of the specialist in a particular branch of study was never better exemplified than in the case of Mr. J. C. Kershaw, F. E. S., F. Z. S., who is now completing, in a series of Part issues, his examination into the character and life-history of the butterflies which are to be found in Hongkong and South-East China. Mr. Kershaw may have taken up this branch of scientific investigation in the spirit of the amateur, but this production, of which we have received the first two Parts, is the work of an authority. When the volume is completed, it will undoubtedly rank as the standard authority on butterflies in this corner of China. Mr. Kershaw has devoted an immense amount of trouble upon his research into the species and characteristics of the butterflies which roam in Hongkong and South-East China, and the result is, seen in a magnificent publication whose value and importance can best be appreciated by experts. And he has embellished the tangible returns of his explorations in this particular domain of science in most beautiful form, commensurate with the varied beauties with which the life of Mr. Kershaw has made this subject a life-study, and there really seems no reason to doubt if for none could collect and collate the facts he has gathered in any haphazard or promiscuous fashion—he has carefully gained the reward of his toil, in winning recognition as the standard authority on the subject.

In a sheet which accompanies the first Part, Mr. Kershaw modestly says that "this is an attempt to give a popular but accurate account of the butterflies in this part of the world, with a brief history of each insect." But who ever met the collector, as Mr. Kershaw certainly is, who, being a collector, his subject, could be absolutely popular in the accepted term? Mr. Kershaw does not go in for wonderful language or an excess of technical terms, but he is none the less explicit and none the less displays his erudition.

A more interesting prefatory note we have seldom read. The author remarks that: "Though within the Northern Tropics, Hongkong, Macao, and the adjacent coast exhibit little of the luxuriance of vegetation usually associated with a tropical climate. This, however, is owing to the district being bounded by a poor and dense population who destroy the vegetation and gather up the mould-forming materials for fuel. The climate for the greater part of the year is hot and damp; the landscape chiefly rain-swept, sun-burned hills, intersected by valleys mostly cultivated as wet rice-fields, but with patches of sweet potato and other vegetables, whilst dirty, crowded villages lie in every direction at the foot of the hills. Most of these are very bare, some grassless, and scantily covered with coarse grasses and stunted undergrowth, others scattered over with the small fir common on the hills of S. China. Here and there, chiefly at the back of the villages or on isolated hills specially devoted to the ever-present horse-shoe graves, are small clumps of trees or bushes, usually topped and hacked by the villagers, except the trees, generally banyans, preserved as 'Joss' trees, the trunks bathed with red papers and the usually dirty and tawdry phernalia arranged on a dilapidated altar beneath their shade. A few of the Buddhist monasteries, however, are sheltered by really fine forest trees." Here, then, Mr. Kershaw is revealed in the pursuit of his hobby—writing the word in its best sense; not scampering wildly hither and thither after chance insects, but calmly, evenly investigating, enjoying the scenery as he goes, inspecting every detail. Mr. Kershaw is the Isaac Walton in the realm of butterflies. After referring to birds, he remarks that butterflies "are both numerous and brilliant and strike even an indifferent observer." One noteworthy feature about the butterfly, or at least some species, is that they fly higher and thither at a speed which eclipses their English relatives.

Mr. Kershaw refers in a succinct paragraph to the climatic conditions of Hongkong and Macao, and in an interesting chapter he says: "As the number of species described is the result of some seven years' collecting, the species new to this list which are sure to be added by degrees will probably scarcely affect the generic features here presented, of the butterfly fauna found on a wide strip of coast extending from Hainan to the Chusan Islands. It may perhaps be thought that too much space is devoted to very common insects, but these are really more important than the butterflies which are rarely seen, partly because they add infinite life and charm to the country, and partly because they are generally of more value in elucidating many most interesting questions concerning the past history of the world." There speaks the artist, and one can understand how absorbingly interesting Mr. Kershaw must be as a companion when after his butterflies.

The species described are illustrated by coloured plates by Hentschel, from the originals which were coloured out here from the fresh specimens, and they are wonderfully beautiful. They are works of art, and will, we have no doubt, be issued as supplements with family magazines when publishers see their beauty. In Part I and II there are five coloured plates, printed in London, and the description of the insects is printed in large type on fine, old-fashioned paper—a delight to the touch and the eye. Altogether Mr. Kershaw has produced a publication which must add fresh laurels to his name. It occurs to us, such an authority on insects might well be requisitioned to set the Hongkong Museum in a new and arrange the somewhat chaotic collection which represents the insects of Hongkong.

"Butterflies of Hongkong and S. E. China" is published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, at \$2 per Part; it is expected there will be about six Parts and we would strongly recommend all who are interested in these matters to obtain Part I—(they do so, they are certain to subscribe to the remainder of the series).

QUERQUETING MYSTERY.

A CHINESE EDITOR'S STATEMENT.

When news reached Hongkong that natives, both men and women, were losing their lives in Canton and could not account for it, a great doubt as to the truth of the story. A very enterprising Chinese editor in Hongkong, who at first disbelieved the story, went down to Canton to inquire into the affair. Speaking to the gentleman in charge of the story, he said: "The cause of the trouble is that the natives are not properly educated. They are not taught to read, and they are not taught to write. They are not taught to think, and they are not taught to act. They are not taught to be good, and they are not taught to be bad. They are not taught to be wise, and they are not taught to be foolish. They are not taught to be brave, and they are not taught to be cowardly. They are not taught to be honest, and they are not taught to be dishonest. They are not taught to be kind, and they are not taught to be unkind. They are not taught to be just, and they are not taught to be unjust. They are not taught to be true, and they are not taught to be false. They are not taught to be good, and they are not taught to be bad. They are not taught to be wise, and they are not taught to be foolish. They are not taught to be brave, and they are not taught to be cowardly. They are not taught to be honest, and they are not taught to be dishonest. They are not taught to be kind, and they are not taught to be unkind. They are not taught to be just, and they are not taught to be unjust. They are not taught to be true, and they are not taught to be false. They are not taught to be good, and they are not taught to be bad. They are not taught to be wise, and they are not taught to be foolish. They are not taught to be brave, and they are not taught to be cowardly. They are not taught to be honest, and they are not taught to be dishonest. They are not taught to be kind, and they are not taught to be unkind. They are not taught to be just, and they are not taught to be unjust. 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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No 5050

號九十月二十年一十三緒光

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1906.

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號三十月正英曆

33 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.
E. GOETS, Esq.
C. R. LEMMANN, Esq.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG: J. R. M. SMITH.
SHANGHAI: H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1905.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt.
Jacob S. H. Stern, a/m.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000.
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000.
RESERVE FUND....." 9,940,000.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:
YOKO, HONOLULU.
NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI.
LYONS, NEWCHANG.
SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN.
BOMBAY, PORT ARTHUR.
TIENTSIN, CHEFOO.
PEKING, DALNY.
KOBE, TIE-LING.
LONDON, OSAKA.
NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH: INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1905.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent.

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:
AUTHORIZED.....GOLD \$10,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000.
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

H. PINCKNEY, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO. LOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.....	PALAWAN A. F. Street	About 17th January	Freight and Passage.
MOJI and KOBE.....	PEKIN W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R.	About 22nd January	Freight only.
SHANGHAI.....	DELHI J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 27th January	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.....	OCRAHA W. Hayward, R.N.R.	Jan. 27th Noon	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.....	CEYLON C. F. Luckstone, R.N.R.	About 31st January	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HAWETT, Singapore.

13th January, 1906.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

—JUST RECEIVED—

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

DINNER SETS,

NEW PATTERNS

AND

NEW SHAPES.

TOILET SETS,

NEWEST DESIGNS

AND

COLOURS,

ALSO

FINEST GLASS AND

CROCKERY WARE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1906.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

JOHN PETRINO & CO.

GRAND FORMAT.....	Per Tin of	50 \$1.75
GOLD TIPPED.....	" "	50 1.60
STAR OF INDIA.....	" "	100 2.75
PRINCESS.....	" "	100 2.20
NON PLUS ULTRA.....	" "	100 2.00
DAMAS.....	" "	100 1.75

SOLE AGENTS

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1905.

THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

SPECIALISTS

IN RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES, REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

Intimations.

Anywhere and any time

BOVRIL is the right thing. Being a perfectly scientific combination of the nourishing and the stimulating properties of beef, BOVRIL will always give a good account of itself.

BOVRIL

"MINIMAX"

HAND

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED, LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC. Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine. Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time. SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

Insurance.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong 28th May, 1905.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1905.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANK PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Flush Water Lavatories. Hydraulic Elevator. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths. Under European Management. Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

MACAO HOTEL, MACAO, CHINA.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PUNNETT'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 86.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL.

Cable Address: "Chef" KOWLOON. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.



THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 118, HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Tientsin, Seoul, Chongking, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Matsuyama, Kure, Shimomura, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasabe, Milka, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujiyama, Hokoku, Honda, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Manmou, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.

MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

When you send your "BOY" FOR Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia. The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address:

THE MUTUAL STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources. Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des. Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators. Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

WANTED. P. STAGE STAMPS: used, highest price given. A. BARKER, S.P.G. Mission, Cawnpore, India. Cawnpore, 10th January, 1906.

GOVERNMENT BILLS. TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M., on the 15th January, 1906.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. R. GALE, Capt. A. F. D., H.M. Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Fletcher Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.M.S.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
-------------------	------------	-----------------------

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	2,19 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
------------------	-----------	--------------------

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	388 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"NANNING,"	569 "	C. Burchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Maoming, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howli, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Fing-tiao, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow	Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
Canton to Tak Hing	Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
Canton to Samshui	Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

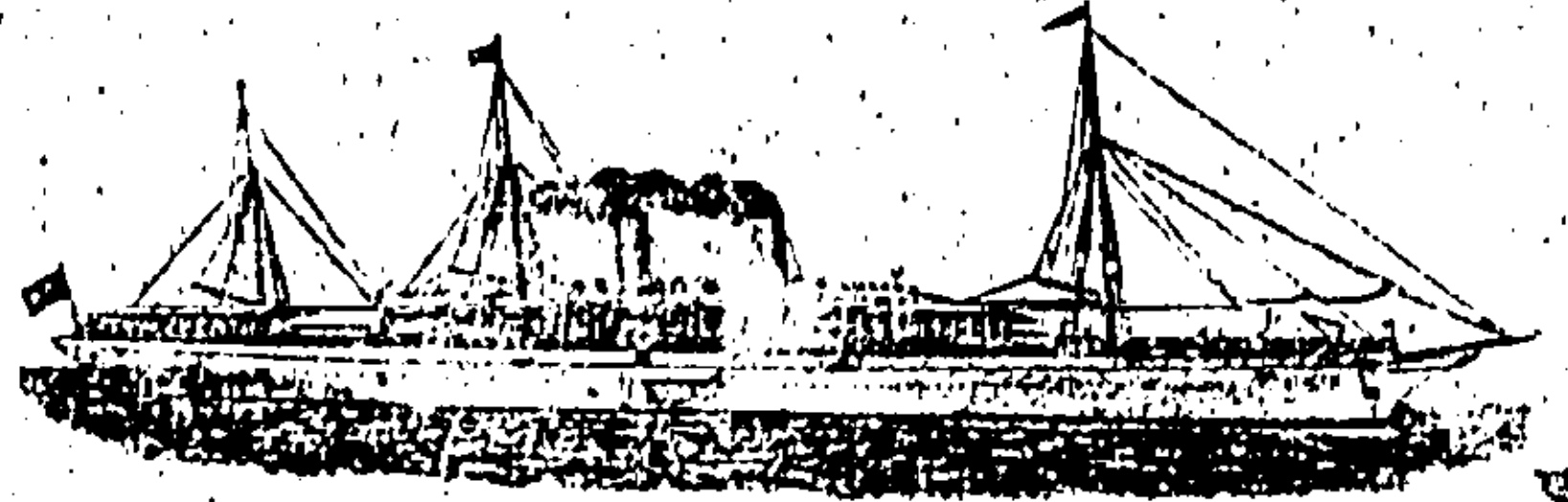
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN"	1,439	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24	Feb. 17
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	1,435	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7	Feb. 28
"TARTAR"	1,435	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21	Mar. 17
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	1,435	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7	Mar. 28
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	1,435	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 21	Apr. 18

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VAN COUVER with the COMPANY'S PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Hongkong to London, 1st Class, \$100.00. 2nd Class, \$60.00. 3rd Class, \$40.00. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on for that class.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation on for that class. Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Route, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong, 10th January, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

ORIENTAL-AMERIKA DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration).

STEAMERS	DESTINATION	SAILING DATES	Freight
AMERICA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	21st Jan.	Freight
Wienberg	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	21st Jan.	Freight
RUGIA	ODESSA and HAMBURG	24th Jan.	Freight
Y. Hof	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	24th Jan.	Freight
ALESIA	HAMBURG and STETTIN	31st Jan.	Freight
Luning	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	31st Jan.	Freight
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	4th Feb.	Freight
Russ	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	4th Feb.	Freight
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	10th Feb.	Freight and Passengers
Forck	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	10th Feb.	Freight and Passengers
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	21st Feb.	Freight
Porsell	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	21st Feb.	Freight
SAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	21st Feb.	Freight
Ebers	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	7th March	Freight
SCANDIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	21st March	Freight and Passengers
Y. Dohran	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO)	21st March	Freight and Passengers
ANDALUSIA	FOR ODESSA (DIRECT)	15th Jan.	Freight
Filler	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	15th Jan.	Freight

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity.

Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 King's Buildings.

TSIN TING. LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
 REASONABLE FEES.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 30th July, 1905.

DR. M. H. OHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD.

of the
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
 37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1905.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

M.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
OLDENBURG	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship GNEISENAU, Capt. Bolte, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 5 c. and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation for Passengers and Stewards. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERT-SHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 6th February.
WILLERAD	1,763	TUESDAY, 6th March.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 3rd April.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lent, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE, DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FOR	STEAMER	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 16th Jan.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 31st Jan.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1906.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports.

THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 1/2 DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition for disease which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, a failure of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are all most numerous), the symptoms are the same: more or less general debility, loss of energy, loss of power, loss of strength, loss of vitality, loss of life.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid forces and restore the power that a night succeeds the day. This may be done by the use of a course of the celebrated "Vital Strength" tonic.

THERAPION NO. 3

as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will be the healthiest and most restorative.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AGAIN.

and a later system of medicine, which is purely scientific and based on the latest discoveries of modern science. This wonderful restorative is suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in other words, it is difficult to imagine a case of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently relieved by the ever-faithful restorative, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this side-prescribed medicine.

THERAPION

is sold by the principal chemists and druggists in all parts of the world. It is also sold by the principal chemists and druggists in all parts of the world. It is also sold by the principal chemists and druggists in all parts of the world.

Sold by A. B. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This discovery of research and experiment, when all the forces of nature are harnessed to the service of man, is a discovery of the highest importance. It is a discovery that will revolutionize the world of medicine. It is a discovery that will revolutionize the world of medicine. It is a discovery that will revolutionize the world of medicine.

THE FAMOUS

MAB DWARF RAZOR,

A SHARP LITTLE SHAVER.

WEIGHT LESS THAN 4 OUNCES.

THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old-fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World.

Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (\$2), post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & Co., 29, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—

HOWARD & Co., Hongkong, China and Manila.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 500, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Homeward Passenger Season, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

TAKE PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers	Leave	Connecting Steamers from	Due at	Due at
to	HONGKONG.	to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
COLOMBO		MARSEILLES & LONDON.	2 days earlier.	1 day later.

Tons. Noon, Saturday.

ARCADIA	7,000	Feb. 10	BRITANNIA	7,000	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
DELHI	8,000	Feb. 24	MOLDAVIA	10,000	Mar. 24	Mar. 30
DONGOLA	8,000	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	10,000	Apr. 7	Apr. 13
DELTA	8,000	Mar. 24	MOOLTAN	10,000	Apr. 21	Apr. 27
OCEANA	7,000	Apr. 7	MARMORA	10,500	May 5	May 11

ARCADIA 7,000 April 21 VICTORIA 7,000 May 20 May 26

DEVANUA 8,000 May 5 HIMALAYA 7,000 May 30 June 5

DELHI 8,000 May 19 INDIA 8,000 June 17 June 23

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Suez at Malta or Marseilles.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking. In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS: Tonnage. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT DUE AT LONDON ABOUT

JAPAN	4,500	Feb. 14	Mar. 3
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Intimations.

POWELL'S
LADIES'
DEPARTMENTS.

"Alexandra
Buildings,"
Des Vaux Road.

NOW SHOWING

**TWEED
SKIRTS,
CLOTH
SKIRTS,
MOIRETTE
UNDERSKIRTS.**

**COATS,
CAPES,
and
JACKETS.**

**SILK
BLOUSES,
VIYELLA
BLOUSES,
DELAINE
SHIRTS.**

**GOLF JERSEYS,
KID BELTS,
SILK BELTS.**

**Slate, Tan, Beaver,
White and Black
KID AND SUEDE
GLOVES.**

**SMART
TRIMMED
MILLINERY.**

**NEWEST
DRESS
FABRICS
for Morning, Afternoon,
and Evening Gowns.**

**FIRST-CLASS
DRESS-MAKING**

**MODERATE CHARGES,
Satisfaction Assured.**

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.**
Hongkong, 4th January, 1906.

Auctions.

(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES).

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS HUGHES AND HUGH have
received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

**ON
MONDAY,
the 15th day of January, 1906, at 3 P.M.,
at their SALES ROOMS,
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,**
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hong-
kong, viz.:-

All that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND,
situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in
the Land Office as SECTION A of MARINE
LOT No. 100, containing by superficial mea-
surement 2,800 square feet and having a front-
age to Queen's Road Central of 30 feet, and 6
inches or thereabouts and a depth of 90 feet.
On this Section stands the very valuable house
and premises, known as No. 35, Queen's Road
Central. All the said premises are held for
the residue of a term of 99 years granted by a
Crown Lease in dated 16th April, 1859.
For further particulars, and conditions of
sale, apply to:-

**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
Messrs HUGHES & HUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.**

PUBLIC AUCTION.

(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES).

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,**
situate at Caine Road, Victoria, in the Colony
of Hongkong.

IN TWO LOTS

**BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
ON
SATURDAY,
the 10th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock
Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.**

LOT 1.—Registered in the Land Office as
SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 522
with the Messuage and Buildings thereon
known as No. 72, Caine Road. Annual
Crown Rent \$60.

LOT 2.—Registered in the Land Office as
SECTION C of INLAND LOT No. 522
with the Messuage and Buildings thereon
known as No. 70, Caine Road. Annual
Crown Rent \$50.

For further particulars, apply to:-
**EVENS, HARTON & HARDING,
Vendors' Solicitors,
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.**

Hotels.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each

floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the-

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

[30]

OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

English Room, HONGKONG.

[31]

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the

Centre of Praya Grande with splendid

view of the Harbour.

LARGE and LOFTY ROOMS.

Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND

TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to:-

THE MANAGER.

Macao, 16th October, 1905.

[32]

A. CHAZALON
& CO.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTED for their WINES, SPIRITS

and PROVISIONS of which they have

always a large assortment in stock.

The oldest established EUROPEAN

BAKERS in the Colony.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

[33]

"SHELL" TRANSPORT AND
TRADING CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the share-
holders of the "Shell" Transport and Trading
Company, Limited, was held at Winchester
House, E.C., on 11th ult., the chairman, Sir
Marcus Samuel, Bart., presiding. The secre-
tary (Mr. E. A. Smith-Reeve) having read the
notice convening the meeting and also the
auditors' report, the Chairman said:-

I now have the pleasure to submit the
seventh annual report of the "Shell" Transport
and Trading Company, Ltd., and I ask the
attention of the shareholders to the fact that,
in this comparatively brief period of the com-
pany's existence, we have accumulated a reserve
fund of £400,000, and placed to the credit of
depreciation a sum very little short of half
a million sterling. These figures, however, do
not include the amounts which have been
placed to depreciation in the various subsidiary
companies in which we are now interested,
and in the accounts of each of which due pro-
vision is made under this heading. Turning
to other items in the balance-sheet, and dealing
first with the credit side, I will point out that,
including the sum brought down from the year
1903, the gross profit amount to the very large
total of £124,075 7s. 1d. We had to make out
1903 balance-sheet upon the estimated results
from the accounts which then still had to be
rendered by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.,
and these figures include an amount from that
year in excess of what we had estimated. We
regret that there should have been such a delay
in preparing the accounts, but fully anticipate
that, now the business is in established work-
ing order, this will not occur again. It will be
seen that under the head of "Assets" there is
an alteration in the wording of our previous
balance-sheets. It will no doubt be entirely
satisfactory to the shareholders to know that
the amount of the assets, irrespective of
depreciation, stood in the company's books at
£1,015,119 15s. 6d. is represented by property
of a most tangible and solid description,
whilst the items of "Concessions" and "Con-
tracts" have been eliminated, these standing
at nothing in our books. We have now written
£30,000 off the cost and expenses of the
issue of preference shares. We have failed in
our dispute with the Commissioners of Incom-
tax, and the large amount which we have paid
in connection with the issue of our preference
shares has had to be written off entirely out of
our profits without any abatement for incom-
tax. The American expenses have been re-
duced to £4,000, this item being represented
by concessions to erect storage in certain ports,
which may prove of considerable value.

Turning to the debit side of the balance-
sheet, the only items which call for special
mention are the sum of £6,625, expended on
borings for oil in Zante, and which was un-
successful, and the item of £112,685 5s. 10d.
This represents the loss incurred by this
company on an engagement of the "Concessions"
to the Petroleum Products Action Gesell-
schaft. This loss has been inflicted upon us
by the futile attempts made by the Standard
Oil Company of America and by the Con-
solidated Company who distribute Russian oil
(partly consigned to them, and some purchas-
ed on their own account), to prevent our gain-
ing a footing in the European markets.

KEEROON BUSINESS IN EUROPE.
I indicated two years ago when the stu-
ple of liquid fuel from the Guffey Petroleum Com-
pany diminished to such a degree, that we
could not, in that time, keep our stores sup-
plied, that it was out of question for us to
allow them to remain idle, and your directors,
consequently, devoted their attention to build
up such business in kerosene in Europe as
would fulfil this necessity. The two com-
panies I have indicated chose to consider that
we were pinching upon their preserves. The
sales of our united companies in Europe for the
period 1st April, 1903, to April, 1905, amount-
ed to 1,000,000 tons. The loss of our united
companies reached 2,337,000 tons. It is a ques-
tion of simple arithmetic to ascertain, if our
loss amounted to £112,000, what the loss of
our competitors has amounted to. I can only
hope that the altered position in the petroleum
trade, showing, as it did, the immense folly of
the course pursued, will bear its results in the
future, and that our opponents will recognise
that we have done as well as they, and that
it is necessary for us to do so. The position
in the Russian markets has simplified an ar-
rangement, seeing that there is barely enough
oil to go round. It will no doubt interest you
to hear that our Eastern trade, as long ago
predicted, is wholly independent of Russian oil,
and the supplies at our command of our own
production and those of the allied Eastern
producers are amply sufficient for our require-
ments. Had it been otherwise, it is quite clear
that, owing to the stoppage of the Russian
supplies, kerosene would have been at famine
prices. Apart from the circumstances which I
have recounted, and which may be summarised
as a keen competitive war between the dis-
tributing companies, it is evident that the pro-
duction of kerosene in the world is in excess
of its requirements, and unless the Russian
Government (when such is established) alter
the policy that they had instituted of discourag-
ing the consumption of kerosene in Russia,
where there is an enormous outlet, I cannot
but look with misgivings to the resumption of
normal supplies from the Russian fields, since
the increased production in other directions
precludes the possibility of finding remunerative
markets for it abroad.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.
The general policy of the Standard Oil Com-
pany has led to the Government of the United
States to institute a Commission to investigate
the conduct of its business. The Standard
pose as the champions of American oil, and
they allege that the whole object of their being
is to benefit that industry. I find it very
difficult to reconcile this statement with their
actions, for it is within our own knowledge that
they bought Russian oil very largely for ship-
ment to India, and they chartered at least one
of our ships, we know exactly what the oil cost
them. Their action, apparently, was prompted
solely by the desire to inflict the heaviest loss
they could upon the Burma Oil Company and
ourselves, for they sold the oil in India, very
much indeed below cost, and a comparison of
the prices realised by them, under their distri-
bution average over Europe (except Italy, to
which I shall refer shortly) will show that they
are selling their oil at prices giving them a
lower return than they can obtain in the
United States.

I have referred to Italy as being the one
country in which, throughout the war of prices,
the unfortunate consumers have had to pay
a rate demanded by the Standard Oil Com-
pany. I do not know any more conclusive
example of the methods than to invite the
Italian Government to make comparisons of the
prices paid by their own unfortunate subjects,
with those charged to consumers in Great
Britain and in Germany. It is very difficult
to understand why the Italian Government
have granted such an absolute monopoly to the
Standard Oil Company. We have had the
most successful co-operation of our Foreign Office
in endeavouring to get redress for supplies
to establish our business in Italy, and we
pass over this incident without mentioning it.

THE ACTION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
Incredible as it may seem, the Indian
Government accused us of "suffering," and I
have already shown, by the attacks upon us, we
were actually being in league with them, and our
efforts to obtain redress, either by the abolition
of the duty in India, or through being granted
facilities for exploration in Burma, equivalent
to those given to our competitors, the Burma
Oil Company, were treated with indifference.
And all our representations were rejected. Ear-
lier, the product of crude oil for the year 1905
will be about 420,000 tons, as against 285,000
tons in 1904, the present production of crude
oil being at the rate of 11,000 tons per week,
the production being purposely curtailed, in
consequence of all storage being full. The
business is still in its infancy. I do not
deviate at all from what I ventured to assert
before this era of prosperity was reached, that
the territories so rich and are capable of
yielding practically any amount of oil that
we can handle, but the qualities of the pro-
ducts differ materially from those which have
hitherto been placed on the market, and we are
at a considerable disadvantage through this. I
refer to the fact that for many years American
oils were the only oils sold on the Eastern
markets, and the lamps in vogue were made
for this description of oil, which is of very light
specific gravity. Our kerosene is extremely
rich in carbon, and it requires a different type
of lamp to burn it properly, because if the
carbon is not consumed it results in smoke,
whereas if the combustion is perfect it gives
not only a better light, but is of much greater
duration than the oils of lighter specific gravity.
We have time to overcome these obstacles, but
it takes time to get the lamps to a point of
developing means, a very little more to the
existing lamps for the perfect burning of our
oil. Although, during the current year, we
have not derived the benefit from this that
we should, owing to the fact we have only just
solved the difficulty, I am quite convinced
that in time a great outlet will be secured for
all the kerosene we can produce.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY
will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th
January, until SATURDAY, the 20th
January, 1906, both days inclusive.

**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.**
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1906.

**THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company
will be held at the Offices of the Company,
St. George's Building, No. 6,
Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 20th
January, 1906, at 12 A.M. for the purpose
of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the
Report of the General Managers for the year
ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Divi-
dend and electing a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE Company
will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th
January, until SATURDAY, the 20th
January, 1906, both days inclusive.

**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.**
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1906.

**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.**
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH
ORDINARY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will be held at
the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings,
on THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1906, at 12
o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1905.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE Company
will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 16th
January, to SATURDAY, the 20th
January (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.**
Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.

**THE WEST POINT BUILDING COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**
NOTICE is hereby given that the
EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company
will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria
Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 12th January,
1906, at 12 o'clock A.M. for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors together
with Statement of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1905.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE Company
will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th
January, to THURSDAY, the 12th
February (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Build-
ing Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 10th January, 1906.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
NOTICE is hereby given that the
EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office,
Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 12th
January, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Direc-
tors, together with Statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st December, 1905.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE Company
will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th
January, to THURSDAY, the 12th Feb-
ruary (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.**
Hongkong, 10th January, 1906.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
NOTICE is hereby given that the
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purpose of receiving the Report of the Direc-
tors, together with Statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st December, 1905.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE Company
will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th
January, to THURSDAY, the 12th Feb-
ruary (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.**
Hongkong, 10th January, 1906.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
NOTICE is hereby given that the
EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
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the year ending 31st December, 1905.

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will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th
January, to THURSDAY, the 12th Feb-
ruary (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.**
Hongkong, 10th January, 1906.

sincere thanks to Sir Thomas Sanderson, who,
for so many years, has been Permanent Under-
Secretary at the Foreign Office, and with
whom this company have had the most
cordial relations and sympathetic support. He,
at all events, has never been under any misap-
prehension as to the British character of the
"Shell" Company, or of the good they have
done in the advancement of British trade. I
feel that the public service will lose a most
valuable and loyal servant in his retirement,
which, I am sure, all those who know him, will
wish him good health to enjoy his well-earned
leisure, and the honour his Sovereign has just
bestowed upon him. (Hear, hear.) The pre-
text of the Standard Oil Company that they act
in the interests of American oil only is further
shattered by their undigested attempts to
foster production in Roumania—not, I contend,
to benefit their own trade, but to inflict loss
upon their competitors. Upon what other pos-
sible hypothesis can we go when we take their
action in benzene? The trade in America
amounts to something like 700,000 tons a year.
We have been able to send Eastern benzene to
the United States in considerable quantities,
and to obtain for it a better price than we can
obtain in Europe—thanks entirely to the action
of the Standard Oil Company.

In an article which appeared in the *New
York Herald*, of September 3, they are repre-
sented as gloating upon the injury which they
believed they had inflicted upon the "Shell"
Company, for they state that we could not
obtain supplies of Texas oil, and that our
profits had been reduced to vanishing point.
In the first allegation there is not a word
of truth, since the Guffey Company are
loyally observing their contract obligations,
whilst the present balance-sheet is our reply
an action for libel against the *New York
Herald*, but as they have withdrawn all their
statements, apologized, and paid our costs,
we could not go on with it, but it is a revela-
tion as showing the attitude adopted to this
company by the Standard Oil Company if the
statements attributed to them are correct. As
to the opposition of the Consolidated Company,
the shareholders in the Russian Liquid Fuel
and the Baku Companies (both of whom have
knew through the Consolidated) should insist
upon finding from their directors what the loss
against us has cost them. We have scarcely
had a bed of roses in the Eastern trade, and
although, for the period under review, average
prices in the East were good, during the latter
months of the year the Standard Oil Company
waged war furiously against us, and, prices
rapidly declined until, thanks to their action in
the East, which forced the Burma Oil Com-
pany to also lower the price, the Indian trade
has been conducted at a very heavy loss.

THE ACTION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
Incredible as it may seem, the Indian
Government accused us of "suffering," and I
have already shown, by the attacks upon us, we
were actually being in league with them, and our
efforts to obtain redress, either by the abolition
of the duty in India, or through being granted
facilities for exploration in Burma, equivalent
to those given to our competitors, the Burma
Oil Company, were treated with indifference.
And all our representations were rejected. Ear-
lier, the product of crude oil for the year 1905
will be about 420,000 tons, as against 285,000
tons in 1904, the present production of crude
oil being at the rate of 11,000 tons per week,
the production being purposely curtailed, in
consequence of all storage being full. The
business is still in its infancy. I do not
deviate at all from what I ventured to assert
before this era of prosperity was reached, that
the territories so rich and are capable of
yielding practically any amount of oil that
we can handle, but the qualities of the pro-
ducts differ materially from those which have
hitherto been placed on the market, and we are
at a considerable disadvantage through this. I
refer to the fact that for many years American
oils were the only oils sold on the Eastern
markets, and the lamps in vogue were made
for this description of oil, which is of very light
specific gravity. Our kerosene is extremely
rich in carbon, and it requires a different type
of lamp to burn it properly, because if the
carbon is not consumed it results in smoke,
whereas if the combustion is perfect it gives
not only a better light, but is of much greater
duration than the oils of lighter specific gravity.
We have time to overcome these obstacles, but
it takes time to get the lamps to a point of
developing means, a very little more to the
existing lamps for the perfect burning of our
oil. Although, during the current year, we
have not derived the benefit from this that
we should, owing to the fact we have only just
solved the difficulty, I am quite convinced
that in time a great outlet will be secured for
all the kerosene we can produce.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY
will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th
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January, 1906, both days inclusive.

**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.**
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1906.

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**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
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Hongkong, 5th January, 1906.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Ruler's.]

The Japanese Embassy.

London, 11th January.
Viscount Hayashi will leave for Japan at the end of March on leave of absence.

Fire in Minneapolis.

Eleven people have been killed, and many injured, at a fire in a hotel at Minneapolis. Mr. Davidson, the Consul from Manchuria, was rescued, but his condition is critical.

Prince Arthur's Mission.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and suite had a farewell lunch with the King prior to their departure for Japan.

Later.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has taken three Orders of Merit for Japan, taking three Orders of Merit for Marshal Oyama, Admiral Togo, and the Marquis Yamagata.

The Anti-Tea Duty Agitation.

The anti-tea duty agitation will be continued until the Budget is announced.

The Elections.

The electoral campaign continues most active and most heated.

Later.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is unopposed, his opponent having withdrawn on account of illness.

A TRAITOR TO HIS CLASS.

A manifesto has been issued to the electors of Battersea by the Social Democratic Federation denouncing Mr. Burns as a traitor to his class.

Italy and the Morocco Conference.

A section of the Italian press is markedly anti-German on the subject of Morocco.

The *Secolo* declares that Germany, in spite of paper alliances, is isolated, and can no longer dictate her despotic will to the other Chancelleries.

The French Senate.

M. Fallières has been re-elected President of the French Senate.

THE "CAO BANG."

The steamer *City of Birmingham* left Hongkong yesterday afternoon for Pulo Canton, the scene of the standing of the French cargo boat *Cao Bang*. The *City of Birmingham* had on board several gentlemen connected with the Hongkong Salvage Association, who will inspect the stranded vessel, and decide whether it is possible to conduct salvage operations. From reports which have been received, it seems that the weather in the vicinity of Pulo Canton has been moderate since the *Cao Bang* went ashore, and there is every reason to believe that, unless the vessel was very badly damaged when she struck, it will be possible to refloat her, and bring her to Hongkong for repairs. At all events, the necessary appliances for saving the vessel are being held in readiness, which shows that, in expert circles at least, there is every hope of getting the steamer off the rocks.

BOYCOTT PROCLAMATION.

ISSUED BY VICEROY SHUN.

The following proclamation was issued by Viceroy Shun Chun Hsuen a few days ago, in consequence of information received by him through the American Consul that boycott meetings are still being held. "We are indebted to the editor of the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* for a copy of the proclamation:—

(1) An Imperial Decree has been issued by the Central Government some time ago to the effect that all Chinese merchants must carry on their business quietly, and that all anti-American feeling must be stopped.

(2) On account of this Decree, I have issued proclamations to prevent boycott meetings, and to stop the publication of all inflammatory articles against the Americans.

(3) I have repeatedly issued proclamations to this effect, and according to a communication received by me from the American Consul at Canton the boycott meetings are not stopped.

(4) You people know that the Chinese Exclusion Bill is purely of a political nature.

(5) The President of the United States, so far, has promised China that Chinese will not be ill-treated on going to America.

(6) At present the negotiation of the Treaty is being carried on, between the two Governments.

(7) We, China, will do our utmost to make a good name for the people, and you people ought to carry on business with Americans as in the past on one hand, and on the other to leave the matter for the Throne to deal with.

(8) You must not instigate or try to cause trouble.

(9) If any ignorant person persist in calling meetings, or post notices or circulate pamphlets respecting the boycott of American merchandise, as soon as he is discovered, he will be arrested and heavily punished.

(10) I command the Police Department to be on the look-out to see that clause 9 is not broken.

The whole people of Kwangtung must comply with my command.

APPARENTLY, bachelors of Peking are in a bad way; they want to get married, but when they start out on the trail they only meet with dowagers and frumps, at least such would seem to be the case. If we read between the lines of an advertisement which appears in the *Straits Echo*, it is short, snappy, and to the point. The advertisement runs as follows: "Wanted. A wife must be good looking and young. Apply to, Why Be Hum, Rosa?" Applications are not confined to Peking ladies.

TURF TOPICS.

Saturday, 13th January.

It was quite dark when the gallops began this morning, with the result that in several cases it was impossible to take the "times." The weather was very raw and disagreeable, but, notwithstanding that, there was a fair attendance of those interested in the training of the ponies. Some of Mr. Potts' ponies were galloped, but they could not be seen, so that I cannot give details as to their performances. This morning both the outside and inside courses were used.

The results recorded are given below. It should be explained that "o" signifies the outside course and "i" the inside.

Potts' derby griffin, o, 1 mile, 35, 1.08.
Babington's sub, i, 1 mile, 35, 1.12, 1.48, 2.20.
Emerald King, o, 1 mile, 33, 1.15, 1.51 2/5, 2.23 1/5.

H. P. the Governor's blk. and grey, o, 1 mile, 33, 1.07; black beat his stable companion, Ca-Canny put through a long spin; last quarter 32.

Shewan's sub, i, 1 mile, 35, 1.10 3/5, 1.45.
J. R. M. Smith's sub, i, 1 mile, last 1/2, 40, 1.17, 1.51.

Mick, o, 1 mile, 37, 1.16, 1.53, 2.27.
Dun pony, i, 1 mile, 39, 1.16, 1.49.

The late Mr. Rose's sub, i, 1 mile, 39, 1.13.
Banzai, o, 1 mile, 41, 1.21, 1.08, 2.30.

Moddy's sub, o, 1 mile, 41, 1.23, 2.00, 2.33.
Dickson's sub, (Gresson up), o, 1 mile, 36, 1.12, 1.48, 2.21 1/5.

Sycee King, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.53, 2.24 2/5.
Hough's sub, o, 1 mile, last three quarters, 36, 1.10 2/5, 1.45 2/5.

Humphreys' sub, o, 1 mile, 34, 1.09, 1.45, 2.22.
Bank's sub, o, 1 mile, 37, 1.16.

Moddy's roan derby, o, 1 mile, 35, 1.07 2/5.
Highland Star, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.54, 2.27 1/2.

Gold King, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.56, 2.28.
Gott's 2 subs, o, 1 mile, 38, 1.13, 1.48, white sinking pony won.

C. P. Chatter's, o, 1 mile, 37, 1.14, 1.46.
Meier's and Dorabjee's sub, i, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.48, 2.25, 3.0 2/5.

Bolle's sub, i, 1 mile, 34, 1.11, 1.19, 2.24.
Mitchell's sub, i, 1 mile, 34, 1.11, 1.19, 2.24.

J. R. Smith's grey sub, i, 1 mile, 34, 1.06.
The late Mr. Rose's other sub, i, 1 mile, 37, 1.17, 1.55, 2.18.

Dickson's and Cruickshank's sub, i, 1 mile, 39, 1.19, 1.57, 2.32.
Moddy's 2 subs, o, 1 mile, 39, 1.17, 1.53 2/5, 2.28 grey first.

Black Cherry, o, 1 mile, 40 2/5, 1.21 2/5, 1.59, 2.33.

Kadonnie's Derby and sub, o, 1 mile, last mile, 40, 1.10, 2.00, 2.34.

Bean Cake, i, 1 mile, 36, 1.11, 1.50, 2.27, 3.05, 3.42, 4.16.

Moxon's sub, i, 1 mile, total time 2.58 last 1/2, 3.24 best performance.

Christians', o, 1 mile, (2) 34 2/5, 1.07.
Dr. Jordan's and Moddy's big bay, o, 1 mile, 35 2/5, 1.10, 1.46.

Craig's, o, 1 mile, 40 2/5, 1.18, 1.56 3/5, 2.32 2/5, 3.08.

EARLY BIRD.

An exhilarating and bracing morning ushered in the usual Saturday's "pow." There was just enough nip in the air to make an overcoat and muffler necessary, and the steaming early morning cup of coffee, very enjoyable. A great many gallops took place both on the sand and on the grass course, the former of which was quite ten seconds in a mile and a quarter, faster than the grass course.

Quite a goodly gathering of sportsmen and sportswomen put in an appearance. The early morning cars, being recognised as a great boon, should be better patronised than they are at present.

The times negotiated by a few ponies were fair, and the backward ones are presenting good galloping form, but their "go" does not appear to be easy.

Mr. H. Humphreys' donkey-tailed subscription griffin (No. 30), whose free and easy style of galloping I have mentioned before, appears to take a fancy of all who have seen him at work; and I hear that quite a heavy wager has been laid on him to win a certain race. As far as things are at the present moment, I have not the least doubt that if No. 30 keeps good and sound he will make matters hum on race day, and I will not be at all diffident in purchasing a few tickets bearing his name.

Two slight accidents occurred this morning, but fortunately nothing serious happened. Mr. H. N. Moddy's roan pony, who came out a bit fresh, made a fruitless attempt to climb the outside course bank, and nearly succeeded in dislodging the "boy." The second slip occurred near the football club matshed, where A. Fuk who was riding Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's chestnut was dislodged. No one was able to account for this, but it was the general opinion that Fuk, who had had several mounts, was winded.

Coming to the times, the best gallop for the morning was performed by Mr. G. C. Moxon's subscription griffin, who negotiated a mile and a quarter in 2.58, the last quarter registering 32 seconds. The other times "clocked" are as under:—

Mr. Craig's sub, a mile and a quarter, 3 min. 7 sec., last quarter 35 sec.

Mikosh and Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's chestnut sub, a mile and a half, 48, 1.32, 2.15, 2.53, 3.30, 4.02.

Hoo, Mr. C. W. Dickson's black subscription griffin went a mile with Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's grey, 30, 1.28, 1.56, 2.30.

Hoo, Mr. C. W. Dickson's (No. 11) sub, a mile and a quarter, the time for the last mile was 42, 1.28, 2.10, 2.41.

Mr. T. Forrest's subscription griffin, one mile, 40, 1.18, 1.36, 2.30.

Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Diamond King, one mile, 2.22, last quarter 33 sec.

Ca-Canny coursed a mile in 2 min. 28 sec., last quarter 31 sec.

Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Exchange King, one mile, 2.24, last quarter 32.

Mr. Geo. H. Potts' Emerald King, one mile, 2.24, last quarter 33 sec.

Mr. Geo. H. Potts' sub, a mile and a quarter, 3 min. 7 sec., last quarter 35 sec.

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To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSDOWN TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

A BUILDING AT CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 17, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 6, CLIFTON GARDENS, No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS IN MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWN No. 3, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

"SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO.

(Continued from page 3)

THE BENZINE TRADE.

We have suffered from the same cause with our benzine, which I firmly believe is the best in the world for motor traffic. The public will have themselves to blame if they are led away by persons whose interest it is to decry heavy benzine and to vaunt the light. The fact is that specific gravity has nothing whatever to do with a motor power for motor purposes of benzine. The boiling points should alone be taken into consideration, and it will be found that the light benzine is positively ideal in this respect. When we can tell the whole of our production of this one article, an immense addition to our revenue will be secured, for, during the current year, we have been compelled to burn under our stills at least 150,000 tons. The great expansion in the motor car traffic will, I am convinced, create a market for our product, and if the users of motor spirit will only be guided by experience, and refuse to listen to specious reasoning, they need have no fear whatever of any famine in petrol or undue rise in its price. We are now anxiously seeking such and will enter into any combination having for its object the raising of the price to a prohibitive one. On the other hand, I am bound to say that the rates at which it has been sold up to the present have been unremunerable, and it would not do for promoters of automobile companies to base their calculations on prices ruling wholesale for the last few months, since these have been made unnecessarily low by competitors seeking to force a combination of a plant for treating this. At the same time we find that we can make a valuable quality of benzine oil, and we shall not be satisfied until we have done this.

We have spent out of earnings during the last two years already close on £30,000 in Borneo, the result being that, early in next year, we shall be able to treat 12,000 tons of crude oil per week, which, if we choose, will give us between 5,000 and 6,000 tons a week of kerosene. Liquid fuel is a large item, but the consumption has so far not kept pace with the production, in spite of the fact that we are able to offer to consumers in the East a material saving as compared with coal. This is only another instance of the very great difficulty that pioneers find in introducing new and better things. Had it not been for the energy and determination shown by us, liquid fuel certainly would not have assumed the place in practical use that it now has. In view of our position warranting us in guaranteeing supplies to would-be consumers in a fashion which was not practicable to us before we were so thoroughly convinced of the wealth of our territory, I anticipate that the demand will very soon equal the supply.

TRADING IN 1905.

You will expect from me information as to the results of the trading for 1905. From the data at our disposal it is extremely difficult to make up any really reliable figures, but as the war in Europe continues, and the oil of October of this year, whilst the security of Russian oil did not begin to make itself felt in the Far East until an even later period, the average prices realised have been the worst on record for many years, and had it not been for our own largely increased production of kerosene, the cost of which, I am happy to say, is very low, we should have had a disastrous year's trading. With these factors, however, to set off against the results of the competition we have had to meet, we feel justified in distributing a dividend at the same rate as for the year 1904, and this, namely, 1s. per share, will be duly paid on January 1st. The prospects for 1906 are very much better in every respect, and I believe that by the time we meet the shareholders again we shall be able to tell them that the results of the business we have made in the past will be in full progress, because we have arrived at what I firmly believe will prove a satisfactory arrangement with the Burma Oil Company. I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing the deep regret of my colleagues and myself at the very severe loss that we have sustained by the deaths of Messrs. Henderson and Lunge, both of whom had been connected with the company from its inception, and had shown the utmost interest and devotion to its business. I now formally move the adoption of the report.

Mr. R. Jardine seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Jardine, the retiring directors, Messrs. B. Samuel, W. F. McNeill, and R. L. Black were re-elected. The Chairman said the directors had also appointed Mr. H. E. Arnold, the son of their respected late director, to fill the place on the Board of his uncle, Mr. Philip Arnold, who had gone abroad. He moved that the appointment be duly confirmed. Mr. A. Y. D. Bost seconded, and it was agreed to.

Messrs. Tuquand, Youngs and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

Mr. Bohrmann, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, said he had opportunity to know how hard they were working in the shareholders' interests.

Mr. Forster, in reply, remarked: From the many matters I have had to name in my address you will have gathered that the business does need the unremitting care and attention of its directors. (Hear, hear.) That is freely and willingly given. There is only one matter to which I have not referred, because I have rather feared to weary you, and that is the position of benzine in France. It is a very curious one. I think it is generally admitted that the Sumatra and Borneo benzine is really the best in the world, and it will be a matter of pleasurable knowledge to you that the "Shell" spirit has made immense strides, and it is recognised as probably the best in the world. That spirit is not admitted into France, and under these extraordinary circumstances, a human spirit—which is probably the worst in the world—and American, are admitted to France under certain treaty rights, which the French Government made with the Governments of Roumania and the United States. They have a treaty with Holland, and it appears they have no treaty with the Dutch colonies which produce this spirit. The consequence is that there is an absolutely prohibitive duty imposed upon these spirits in France, to the very great loss of the majority of the people of that country, but to the profit of some three or four manufacturers of benzine only. We have made representations to the French Government, but so far the influence of this small body has been sufficient to defeat our representations. I am quite sure the shareholders will appreciate the enormous importance of our property in Borneo. It is taking a long time to get the full value from it, but I tell you once again that we certainly have in that field one of the richest in the world. We are now putting down a trial well at a place called Sungai Klanduan, but it is an indication that we have located with five miles of the deep-water port of Balikpapan. Our geologists are absolutely convinced that we shall have a field there quite equal to the one we have developed so successfully at Sangau. If this be true, we shall have another anticline of oil extending for no less than seven miles, so that I think I have been justified, and still feel justified, in telling our shareholders that only requires patience to see this company assume a position second to no oil company in the world. The fields are absolutely our own. I can only congratulate you on the state of the company's affairs, and thank you for the confidence you have placed in your Board. (Applause.)—*L. & C. Express*

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Hiksan Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,912; P. Mori, 11th Jan., from Kuchinotsu, Coal.—M. B. K. Tjiluwang, Dut. s.s., 3,061, N. van Wyck, 12th Jan., from Batavia—Macassar 4th Jan., Ballast.—J. C. J. L.

Tjiluwang, Dut. s.s., 2,475, N. de Brouwer, 12th Jan., from Amoy 10th Jan., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Tea, Br. s.s., 1,300, W. B. Brown, 12th Jan., from Manila 9th Jan., Gen.—R. & S.

Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,183, O. Koch, 12th Jan., from Bangkok 2nd Jan., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Tingsang, Br. s.s., 1,045, J. M. Smith, 13th Jan., from Wuhu via Chinkiang and Woonung 10th Jan., Rice and Groundnuts.—J. M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, J. H. Jackson, 13th Jan., from Saigon 8th Jan., Meal and Gen.—Chinese.

Holstein, Ger. s.s., 985, J. Niehler, 13th Jan., from Haiphong 9th Jan., and Hoihow 11th, Coal and Gen.—I. & Co.

Spezia, Ger. s.s., 1,400, O. Muller, 13th Jan., from Hamburg via Penang and Singapore 6th Jan., Gen.—H. A. L.

Knivabra, Ger. s.s., 636, H. Jamniker, 13th Jan., from Shanghai 9th Jan., Ballast.—Order.

Departures.

Jan. 13.

Delta, for Europe.

Zafiro, for Manila.

Franklin, for Bangkok.

Drummond, for Newcastle.

Calliope, for Singapore.

Regatta, for Sabang.

Telemaque, for Saigon.

Adenra, for Saigon.

Manitoway, for Rangoon.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Spahn*, from Singapore—252 Chinese.

Per *Tjiluwang*, from Macassar—Mr. T. Grossman.

Per *Delta*, from Shanghai for London—Mr. J. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy and 2 children, Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. Byham, Messrs. E. M. Jones and W. Holmes. For Marsella—Mr. Welsche, C. P. Toke, Mr. W. G. Reddick, Mrs. F. J. Abbott and child, and Mr. F. A. Santerson. From Bombay—Mr. S. Morin, and Mrs. F. Schmidt and 2 children. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Zeiler, Dr. J. A. Adamson, and Mr. H. V. Duns. From Calcutta—Mr. C. F. Bennett. For Hongkong—Messrs. M. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Brandis and servant, Mrs. A. Freshy, Dr. Karminski, Mrs. Allen, Mr. T. Vanden, Mr. and Mrs. Langeloup, Mr. Dawson, Messrs. Kan Eukien and child, Queen Te King, F. Tapan, A. N. Bahaly, C. T. Allen, H. G. Hoppe, W. Erhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Katz, Mrs. Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Gundersen, and Mr. F. W. Newman.

Passengers departed.

Per *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco—Messrs. Henry Linn, B. Baker, Comdr. J. H. Rohlbacher, U.S.N., Messrs. J. A. Macaulay, M. H. Sakol, E. R. Hazards, E. F. Williams, A. K. Riser, Rear-Admiral G. C. Reiter, U.S.N., Lieut. R. V. Blakely, U.S.N., Miss Mary Fox, Messrs. E. J. Jones, E. Rose and A. L. Goldstein. For China and Japan Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Messrs. E. L. L. Empton, U.S.N., W. C. T. S. Fisher, H. Blum, M. Ruyter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Abramowitz, Mr. E. Suhara, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hemperly, and Mr. Walter R. S. For Honolulu—Mr. C. K. O.

Shipping Report.

St. Arcadia from Bombay—Fine generally, foggy towards Hongkong.

St. Tjiluwang from Macassar—Good weather, light NE. monsoon in China Sea.

St. Delta from Shanghai—Delayed by fog up N. rainy and hazy weather throughout.

St. Palamocolla from Rangoon—Moderate monsoon S. of Paracels, calms between there and Hongkong, dense fog to miles S. of Gap Rock.

St. Tjiluwang from Wuhu—Strong N.W. wind and heavy following fog, with squalls accompanied by rain to Hoihow, thence to port fresh to moderate NNE. winds and sea, fine throughout, cloudy weather.

Vessels in Port.

STRAITS.

Amoy, Ger. s.s., 663, H. Plambek, 8th Jan., from Chiooo 3rd Jan., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Thienan, Br. s.s., 2,440, S. Robinson, R.M.S., 12th Jan., from Vancouver, B.C., 11th Dec., and Shanghai 8th Jan., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Caltheus, Br. s.s., 2,222, W. Atkinson, 20th Dec., from Newcastle, N.S.W. 2nd Dec., Coal.—Order.

Coningsby, Br. s.s., 2,157, Chas. E. Topp, 9th Jan., from Calcutta 21st Dec., Coal.—Order.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, H. Ohta, 10th Jan., from Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 9th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Doric, Br. s.s., 4,975, H. Smith, R.M.S., 10th Jan., from San Francisco 9th Dec., Honolulu 6th, Yokohama 29th, Kobe 30th, Nagasaki 2nd Jan., and Manila 8th, Mails and Gen.—O. S. K.

Dr. Hans Jäger, Nor. s.s., 691, H. E. Larsen, 10th Dec., Hoihow 14th Dec., Sugar—Aagaard & Thorsen Co.

Elina Novack, Ger. s.s., 1,160, W. Lassen, 31st Dec., from Canton 30th Dec., Gen.—S. & Co.

Emma Luyken, Ger. s.s., 1,160, G. Conrad, 1st Jan., from Canton 31st Dec., Coal.—Order.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, F. Wheeler, 3rd Jan., from Surabaya 25th Dec., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Fernandez Hermanos, Am. s.s., 482, 3rd Jan., from Manila 30th Dec., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 10th Jan., from Foochow 7th Jan., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kulsang, Br. s.s., 3,100, R. C. D. Bradley, 9th Jan., from Calcutta 21st Dec., Penang and Singapore 3rd Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Lyemmon, Ger. s.s., 1,238, F. Th. Lehmann, 6th Jan., from Kobe 1st Jan., Gen.—S. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 6th Jan., from Sandakan 30th Dec., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mercedes, Br. transport, 4,000, J. McGregor, 6th Jan., from Weihaiwei 31st Dec., Ballast.—Admiralty.

Pakia, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Demers, 10th Jan., from Bangkok 10th Dec., and Swatow 9th Jan., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Palamocolla, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, 11th Jan., from Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 3rd Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Promy, Nor. s.s., 860, Hålen, 5th Jan., from Hoihow and Hongkong 3rd Jan., Gen.—A. R. M.

Quinn, Br. s.s., 2,151, S. Shotton, 9th Jan., from Newcastle (N.S.W.) 17th Dec., Gen.—Order.

Sirocco, Br. s.s., 2,311, G. Williamson, 7th Jan., from 1st Jan., from Calcutta 21st Dec., and Calcutta 21st Dec., Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,042, J. Martin, 8th Jan., from Bangkok 3rd Dec., Rice, Chinese, Tholma, Nor. s.s., 1,806, F. Jøker, 8th Jan., from Java 24th Dec., Sugar.—S. W. & Co.

Thyra, Br. s.s., 2,419, H. Berger, 9th Jan., from Kuchinotsu 4th Jan., Coal.—M. B. K.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,777, Y. Oda, 10th Jan., from Moji 5th Jan., Coal.—P. U. Jeffries.

SAILING VESSELS.

Celtic Chief, Br. ship, 1,709, Jones, 9th Nov., for Philadelphia, 10th June, Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

Otra, Nor. ship, 1,195, E. Refsnes, 24th Dec., for Framante 18th Oct., Sandalwood.—S. & Co.

Rose, Br. b.g., 821, Wright, 10th Nov., for West Australia 4th Aug., Sandalwood.—S. & Co.

Simla, Br. 4-m. steed b.g., 2,087, Casson, 13th Dec., for Cardiff 4th July, Patent Fuel.—Naval Yard.

Passengers Expected.

Vessels	From	Arrived	Dis.
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	Jan. 14
Nunam	Moji	P. & A. Co.	Jan. 15
Emp. of India	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	Jan. 15
Manchuria	Japan	P. M. Co.	Jan. 12
Preuss	Singapore	M. & Co.	Jan. 18
Kumang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Jan. 21
Tartar	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Jan. 30

SHIP RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Hoching Kowloon Dock.

Powan " "

H.M.S. Virago " "

Fausang " "

Haitan Maru Cosmopolitan

Caltheus " "

Kansu " "

SHANGHAI.

Lady Mitchell Old, Dec. 29

Stephany International, Jan. 4

Washing New, " 3

Hainchang " " 3

Kanchow International, " 5

Ships Passed The Canal.

5th December—*Alston*, Maltese, 9th Dec.ember—*Chingun*, Kuchinotsu, 12th Dec.ember—*Austria*, Ruvardis, Siberia, Liangchow, 15th Dec.ember—*Antenor*, Benlaris, *Maehoon*, *Erroll*, *Spain*, 19th Dec.ember—*Summit*, 22nd Dec.ember—*Calicut*, *Ning-shu*, *Opaka*, *Sagami*, *Sunda*, *Touran*, *Raibaru*, 30th Dec.ember—*Preuss*, *Prinzregent*, *Luitpold*, *Cyri*, 1st and 2nd January—*Bismarck*, *C. Ford*, *Lactia*, *Deucalion*, *Glenlogh*, *Tonkin*, 3rd January—*Baralong*, 9th January—*Banana*, *Benledi*, *Nubis*, *Pelusi*, *Sarontia*, *Zitum*, *Cambrum*.

Arrivals at Home—30th December—

Benvenuto, *Sichuan*, 1st January—*Socotra*, 3rd January—*Sagami*, 5th January—*Sunda*, 9th January—*Alston*, *Banfu*.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for—

Saigon: Per H.M.S. *Alacrity*, 14th Jan. 9 A.M. (By the courtesy of Commander H. M. Harbo.)

Shanghai: Per *Antenor*, 14th Jan. 9 A.M. Banfu, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Macassar—Per *Tjiluwang*, 15th Jan. 11 A.M. Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Spain*, 15th Jan. 11 A.M.

Shanghai and Chinkiang—Per *Lyemmon*, 15th Jan. 3 P.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Talsang*, 15th Jan. 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haitan*, 16th Jan. 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kulsang*, 16th Jan. 2 P.M.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Fausang*, 16th Jan. 2 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Chingun*, 16th Jan. 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Tiam*, 16th Jan. 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Ningpo*, 16th Jan. 3 P.M.

Found outside the General Post Office a watch. Owner can have same on application to Postmaster General.

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Queen's Road, West.
Second Sunday after Epiphany.
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Elvey; Te Deum, Jones; Benedicite, Troutbeck; Jubilate; Hymns, 7.100, 295 and 227; Kyrie.
Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat; Cantate, Monk; Nunc Dimittis, Deuss; Hopkins, Hymns, 12.315, 351 and 16.
The Church launch *Daylight* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.) returning afterwards. The answering pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.
Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.
German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning service, 11 a.m.
St. Francis Church, Wanchow.—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.
Union Church.—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Abbott, L. S.
Addison, W.
Andrews, Mrs. K.
Angus, H. D.
Bachman, D.
Baker, A.
Battiscombe, H. G.
Bayfield, H.
Bell, E. M., Engr.-Lieut.
Berlinger, A.
Berkley, R. J.
Bingham, R. C.
Bisney, Miss
Bissell, W. S.
Bonner, Mr. and Mrs.
Bonner, E. A.
Borthwick, R. W.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W.
Bray, W. M.
Broadhall, L.
Burnie, C. M. G.
Chalmers, A. B.
Chapman, J. C. F.
Chatham, Hon. C. F.
Chater, Mr. and Mrs.
Clark, M. O.

HONGKONG.

Hurst, R. W., Engineer.
Innes, Capt. R.
Johannes, Edm.
Jameson, Mr. and Mrs.
J. W.
Joki, J. P. F.
Kent, M. W.
Kerr, Mrs. H.
Kerr, Master H. and
Kerr, Mrs. H.
Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. K.
King, T. H.
Koenig, C.
Köhler, W. O.
Laird, A. H.
Lewis, L. S.
Lindholm, Mr. & Mrs.
Lindholm, Miss
Macintosh, Dr. O.
McGonigle, O. J.
Mehl, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Meier, Mr. and Mrs.
Miller, P. L.
Miller, J. S.
Mills, Capt. and Mrs.
Munroe and infant

Clark, T.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs.
Clegg, R. N., Eng. Lt.
Clegg, Mrs. H. I.
Collis, Mrs. & 2 Misses
Colvin, H. E.
Copp, Mrs. and Miss
Corbett, R. S.
Counthart, J.
Cruckshank, A.
Cunningham, G.
Darr, L.
Davies, F. O.
Descon, F. B.
Doolittle, F. H.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs.
Dowley, Mr. and Mrs.
Dowley, W. A.
Downing, Mr. and Mrs.
Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs.
Dunbar, Miss
Evan, Mr. and Mrs.
Fiegl, Mr. and Mrs.
Fischer, E.
Fischer, H.
Frankels, C. W.
Fraser, Mr. and Mrs.
Glover, P. B.
Grant, R. M., Capt. and
Gray, T. C.
Hall, Capt. T.
Hangworthy, W. B.
Hardy, R. M., Lt. and
Harker, C. T.
Harold, E. R.
Holt, B. G.
Hollingsworth, Mr. &
Hoppe, H. J.
Huggert, J. H.
Hunter, R.
Humphreys, Mr. and
Mrs. H.

Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs.
Moon, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.
Moore, Dr. W. B. A.
Morrison, Mrs. & child
Newall, S. G.
Newington, A. G.
Nicholls, E. A.
Olliffe, O. C.
Pan, F. N. Le
Parfitt, W.
Peake, W.
Pecker, B. L.
Pennefather, Mrs. G. H.
Pfordden, A. R.
Pigott, C.
Powell, W. A.
Presby, Mrs. S. A.
Reel, Dr. L. R.
Ringer, Mrs. and Miss
and Japanese maid
Roach, Mrs. J. S. and
child
Robbins, R. M., Lieut.
and Mrs. J. F.
Rowland, Miss E.
Schallhöfer, P.
Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J.
G. and child
Shea, J. J.
Smith, W. D. Ford
Spittles, J. S.
Stein, A. L.
Stephens, H.
Stevenson, R. M., Lieut.
and Mrs. E.
Stinchfield, Jr. C.
Tackes, Miss
Thomas, H. P.
Thomas, Miss M. L.
Thompson, N. S.
Wakefield, Mrs. and
Miss
Watkins, Miss E.
Whitlow, A. W.
Wood, G. G.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Young, J. A.
Ziegler, Mr. & Mrs. L.

CRAIGHERM.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F.
Barnett, H. J. O.
Barnett, G. H.
Dow, P.
Falcon, C. H.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.
Harben, Mr. and Mrs.
Marchant, Capt. and
Mrs. and children
Montague

KOWLOON.

Ainslie, Dr. D. H.
Charlton, R. N., Capt.
and Mrs. E. and
Hogge, Mr. and Mrs.
H. N. and children
Reynolds, F. O.
Bindle, Mrs. F. C.

THIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE OHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Amcomed	despatch-vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	Hongkong
Arcton	crusier, 1st class	11,000	10	10,000	Captain R. Nelson Ommanney	Shanghai
Asipara	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander R. H. Heaton	Hongkong
Asipara	crusier, 2nd class	4,350	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tufnell	Shanghai
Asipara	crusier, 2nd class	4,350	10	7,000	Captain H. H. Torlesse	Shanghai
Chryb	water tank and tug	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. du C. Luard	Yangtze
Chryb	water tank and tug	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. du C. Luard	Yangtze
Diadem	crusier, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O.	Yangtze
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Captain H. W. Savory	en route Manila
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander H. E. Sullivan	Yangtze
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Bather	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Lewin	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Commander A. F. Everett	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Captain H. Grant-Dalton	Singapore
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Richards	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Captain E. F. H. Charlton	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Captain Sherrinland	en route Manila
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander C. Seymour	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darvall	Hongkong
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander E. V. R. Dugmore	Yangtze
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	West River
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander F. Kiddle	Hongkong

